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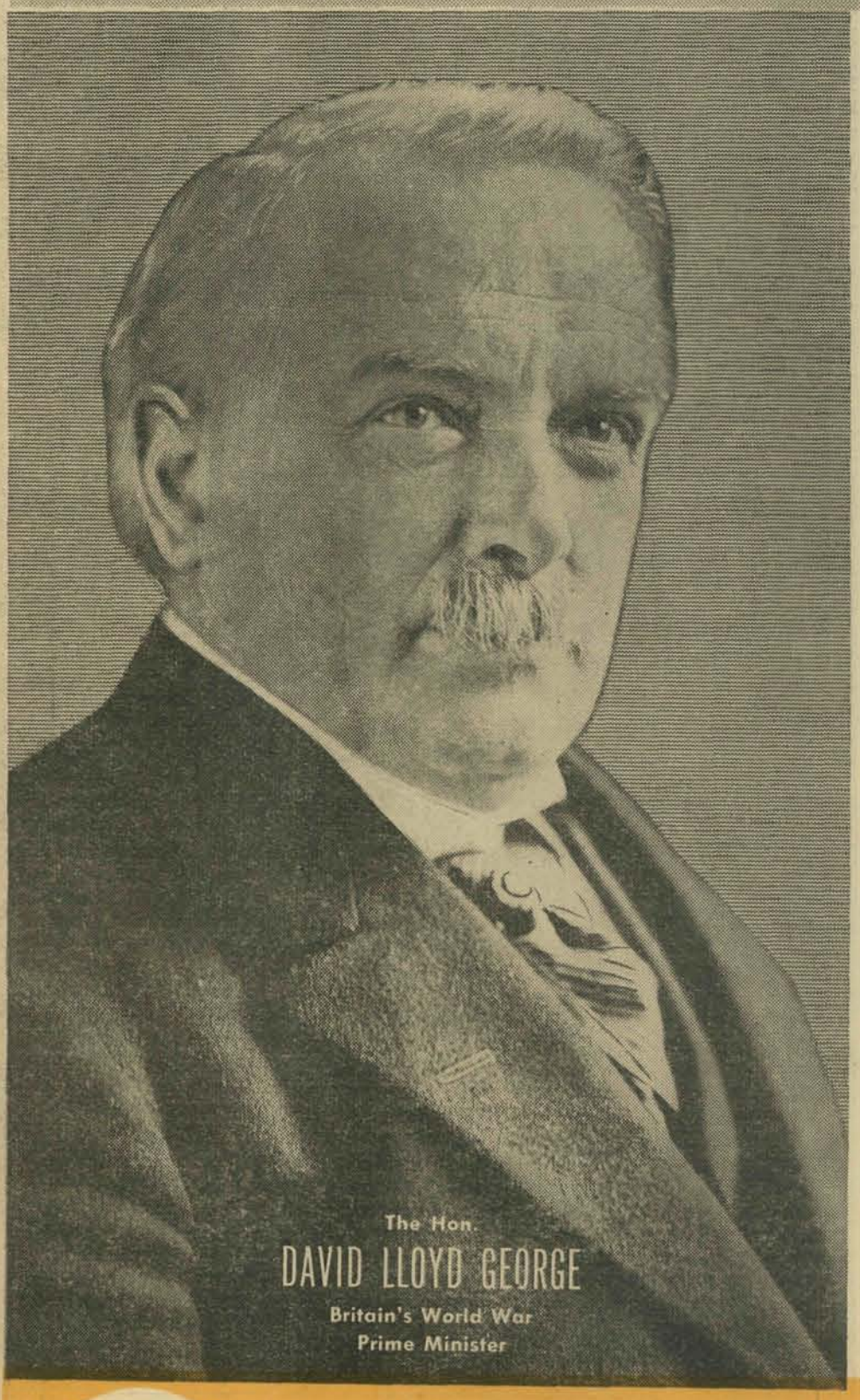
WORLD TURNS TO PLANS FOR PEACE AFTER WAR



The Hon.
DAVID LLOYD GEORGE
Britain's World War
Prime Minister

—*Harris & Ewing*

PROPAGANDA SEEKING TO ENLIST AMERICA IN NEXT LEAGUE SCHEME

MANY DIVERGENT interests are already talking about the peace that is to be made after the war.

Some kind of "league of nations" proposal will follow this war, as it did in the aftermath of 1918. The imperial capitalists, the international Communists, and the so-called State Socialists, all seek to dominate the economic and political "Federation of World Nations" which these sponsors hope to erect upon the wreckage of competing nationalism after the peace.

The United States is being propagandized in the interests of one or another of these movements, which are being widely discussed in Europe, especially in France and England.

Proposals for this new world order range all the way from a powerful combination of the "democracies" against the dictators, to a dreamed-of World State of totalitarians.

It should be obvious that any world order imposed by the might of victors upon the vanquished—as was the case of the Allies' League of Nations after Versailles—cannot endure. And a "Federation" which frankly proposes to embrace, in equal brotherhood, both the "democracies" and the "totalitarians" has not yet appeared amid the propaganda.

The Hon. David Lloyd George, a lone survivor of the coterie of elder statesmen who made the last peace a quarter century ago, is now a vociferous critic of the democracies in their conduct of this war.

"It is no use keeping up the pretense that things are going well for the democratic cause in this war," Mr. Lloyd George writes in his article syndicated in this country. "The Norwegian fiasco is one of a series of incredible botcheries . . . It is a deplorable tale of incompetence and stupidity.

"It is far better for the sake of that cause (democracy)," he adds, "that the truth should be told to its champions in time, ere it is too late to retrieve the situation.

". . . the war direction of the Allies is hopelessly inferior to that of their formidable foes."

As SOCIAL JUSTICE has indicated in earlier editions, the present war is not popular with the peoples who are fighting in it. It is a war of economics and of power politics, and the people who pay taxes and die in wars do not fight enthusiastically for these things. Propaganda must interpret economics in terms of "homeland" and "fireside," and the objectives of power politics must be translated into the shibboleths of "democracy" and "liberty."

These old tricks of propaganda are wearing thin. In England, as these lines are being written, Labor at its Bournemouth convention may be expected to add some vigorous punctuation to Mr. Lloyd George's rhetoric.

A PAGE OF COMMENT
By Father Coughlin

★

ALIEN AGENTS AND WAR PROPAGANDA
By Congressman Thill

★

A FEDERATION OF NATIONS
By Leon Hamilton

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DINNER CHAT
By the Staff

Combatting the Press Propaganda

SOMETIMES one finds some good journalism in the advertising columns. Such is the case of Mr. Richard H. Waldo's study on propaganda reported to promote his "National Whirligig" service to the newspapers.

"The late Frank Simonds, with whom I was associated before going to training camp and after becoming head of the McClure Syndicate in 1929, wrote continually of the Versailles peace treaty as being a mere armistice," Mr. Waldo discloses in *Editor & Publisher*.

"In July and August of last year," the syndicate head continues, "I called on all my sources for summations of what they knew or believed concerning the conduct and outcome of a war between the Allies and Germany. Here is the gist of what they gave me:

"British: 'If a war comes soon we shall be in a hard case, except for our navy . . . We see a world at war, perhaps for ten years, with vast adjustments being made to conduct business under completely new conditions. Nobody will win, but Germany will be broken up beyond the power of again rearming. Underestimation of Germany's national achievements during the past five years could prove fatal.'

"French: 'France has the finest military staff in the world, and more than a million first-class fighting men . . . Production of *material* is not likely to be adequate—we must depend on the United States for much of what will be required. We are sure that we can depend on you—or we would not fight. If France loses another million peasants there will be no France left'."

Mr. Waldo then contributes this arresting statement:

"Washington men in whom I have the utmost faith have been warning me since September that this country would be taken into the war. One told me recently: 'We are in the war now up to our necks. The only question is how to break the news smoothly to the public. The 1916-17 plan is being followed with streamlined improvements. Don't stick your neck out too far in trying to keep us out —there is nothing you can do about it." . . .

"The men who work with me," concludes Mr. Waldo, "are Americans to the core. ***We believe that intervention by the United States in the European war will destroy democracy in this nation through the corollary introduction of the Industrial Mobilization Plan, and through the incalculable wasting of our resources.*** Until the I.M.P. stops us, we shall continue as Americans to tell the truth about the Allies' plans and weaknesses in all honor and fearlessness.

"Vast international interests will continue to foster the propaganda which, in milder forms, served so well to hoodwink and cozen this nation a quarter century ago."

Shall Only Young Men Die in Wars?

SINCE old men make the wars in which youth fights — and make the peace, which often breeds more wars —should maturity and age be immune to war service? This question, not so prominent in former wars, is receiving wide editorial comment.

General Hugh Johnson, of the World War draft office, who conducts a syndicated column of newspaper comment, jumps into the subject with characteristic vigor. Writing from Chicago, the columning general says:

"Wild Bill Donovan, the able lawyer, who turned out to be a whizz-bang soldier, a fighting fool and a Medal of Honor man in the World War, is advocating something new in raising armies.

"He wants us to stop sending our kids first to war. He says that the only excuse for it was that they have greater endurance in a sudden spurt of speed, though not in the long steady pulls. Since soldiers are, to a continuously greater extent, going to war on wheels and pulling mechanical levers instead of clubbing muskets, he thinks men up to 50—and even older—could do just as well.

"I know what is eating Wild Bill," Gen. Johnson confides. "I have felt it gnawing me. He is reaching the age where, if we don't pass a law or something, he might have to stay out of any possible shindy himself."

There rises the memory of Col. "Teddy" Roosevelt of Spanish War days being turned away from the White House in the days of his World War enthusiasm. Had Teddy been given leave to recruit a wildly patriotic rabble of volunteers to "stop the Kaiser" would those early days of the World War in Europe been different? Perhaps not; militarism is a grimly efficient business. With poison gas much historic glamour went out of war.

There is more than the impulsiveness of youth in rushing to volunteer for a new adventure, Gen. Johnson points out. He recalls that the early World War draft was so strict that it at once threatened to skim off the very perfection of the nation for the first to die. "Any boy looking forward to forty-five years of useful life is three times the national asset that a man is who has had his show . . . If we impose no arbitrary age limits, but only limits of physical fitness, even for combat service, we shall be using greater common sense."

But, it is too serious a matter of national policy to be settled by a couple of newspaper articles, the general concedes, and by the same token he argues that it is "too serious a precedent to follow without some responsible study — with the world what it is and all."

Don't Like the War, So They Drink

A REVEALING sidelight on the moral degradation of the war, spoken of earlier in these columns, is reported from a slum area of London where, it is complained, the people prefer the warmth and companionship of public drinking places to the cold, dark shelters designated for the "black-outs."

An exchange quotes a London curate as saying:

"People won't stay in places like that in the black-out. The pubs are warm, companionable — and besides the beer, there's the radio. Of course, the wages are all gone by Wednesday at the latest. The wives are there, too.

"Children of some families down here are starving. They live on what they can pinch. Of course there's lots of food here. Lashings of bacon and butter. Only the people can't buy it at the Government's standardized price, and the shopkeepers mustn't sell it for less."

Plainly, war is not popular with any people who have to fight it, or who have to carry on behind the lines. Their protest is vocal just now in Labor's condemnations of the British Government in the halls of Parliament. The explanations of statesmen who talk of jockeying for advantage in the world game of power politics leaves the suffering peoples cold—except, perhaps, as they are warmed by anger!

American Mothers War Against War

"PERHAPS your SOCIAL JUSTICE readers would be interested to know the progress the 'Mothers of American Sons' organization has made since you published my letter in your December 11th issue," writes a Springfield, Massachusetts, Mother.

"From its humble beginning six months ago, when a group of 20 local mothers determined that their sons should not be sent overseas to fight, we now have 33 units in many states and our local unit numbers more than 1,400.

"A good-will delegation under the direction of the 'People's Mandate' became much interested in the Mothers of American Sons while touring this country last November. This delegation, composed of seven women, each representing her own country, was here to study the work being done for peace in North America. These Latin American women were so impressed with the ideas of mothers banding together for peace that they asked for material with which to start similar units in their countries."

QUESTIONS

READERS are invited to find these questions answered in this week's edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE:

What is the respective proportion of America's immigrant citizens from each of the European countries now at war?

How many individuals or firms have registered as "foreign agents" with the United States Secretary of State?

Why do our increasing war exports not help the American farmer?

How old is the "federation of nations" idea? Who first introduced it?

ATTENTION:

Within the past two months SOCIAL JUSTICE PUBLISHING COMPANY sent each subscriber a copy of a valuable book.

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Please send a postcard or letter saying, "Yes" or "No."

Your co-operation in this matter will be invaluable.

Cora Quinlan,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Social Justice Publishing Co.

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Highlights of the Broadcast

World Heads Toward Total War, Issue at Stake Is 'Capitalism'

If Belligerents Bankrupt Each Other in War of Long Duration, Victory May Go to Stalin and Marx

By **FATHER COUGHLIN**

(From the Broadcast of Sunday, May 12, 1940. All rights of reproduction reserved.)

THE TOTAL WAR long since predicted is evolving rapidly. Germany is engaged in it according to schedule. Great Britain is somewhat behind schedule, due to internal difficulties which, under democracy, meet more obstruction than under dictatorship.

As expected, Belgium and Holland have been invaded. Possibly, by the time these words are read, this total war will have spread to the Orient, with the Dutch East Indies as the focal point.

Although not officially advertised, it is generally understood that Japan will endeavor to exercise influence over the Dutch Oriental islands, upon which we Americans depend so much for rubber, tin and mica—the same Japan with whom we failed to sign new trade treaties.

It is ominous that a considerable portion of our Navy remains stationed at the Hawaiian Islands. It is possible that within a short time we Americans will find ourselves involved in a world war on the Pacific front.

Although events are transpiring so rapidly that one finds it difficult to keep abreast of their movements, nevertheless, I hold that the basic principle of this entire war is just as clear today, and will be tomorrow, as it was at the outset: namely, ***that it is a total war between capitalism and anti-capitalism.***

Granting that principle, it is predicted that eventually Russia, Italy, Spain and Japan will throw in their lot with Germany, in every conceivable manner short of war. In fact, all of Europe—save France, and possibly Turkey—either willingly or unwillingly, will, in our estimation, find it necessary to co-operate with the Nazi anti-capitalistic forces against Great Britain and France, with the United States assisting these empires in every manner short of war.

In common the capitalist countries were dedicated to democracy — to representative government. In common, although they were not on the gold standard, they employed gold as a fundamental in their philosophy of trade, commerce and finance. In common, they executed business on the basis of debt money, or credit—almost 95 per cent of all the business transacted being related to debt money, or credit.

May Defeat Foes But Not Debt Burden

Few persons are now willing to defend the thesis that this is a "holy war"—a war of Godliness against godlessness; a war of religion against anti-religion. Although that contention is still upheld by some, and was upheld by many several months ago, it becomes clearer and clearer to me that it is a war between two economic systems — some nations upholding one called "capitalism" and other nations upholding "anti-capitalism."

Be it recognized that the capitalist nations went into this war burdened with almost imponderable debts. The anti-capitalists became engaged in it after they had liquidated their national debts through the process of repudiation.

Several months ago I characterized this war as Stalin's war. I meant that it would be Stalin's victory in the sense that it would be a victory for Karl Marx. Granting that the diplomats and military forces of the Allies will overwhelm their adversaries, what of the almost imponderable debts already existing, and what of the added debts which will result from this war, which promises to be more costly than the first World War? It is a fact that the belligerents of the first World War failed to repay the $25-billion they borrowed from the United States of America. That was an external repudiation of debt.

Is there anyone so optimistic as to believe that, with this germ of national repudiation in their veins, the Allies will not be forced like their opponents to commit an internal repudiation two or three years hence if hostilities endure that long?

Economist Foresees Readjustment for England

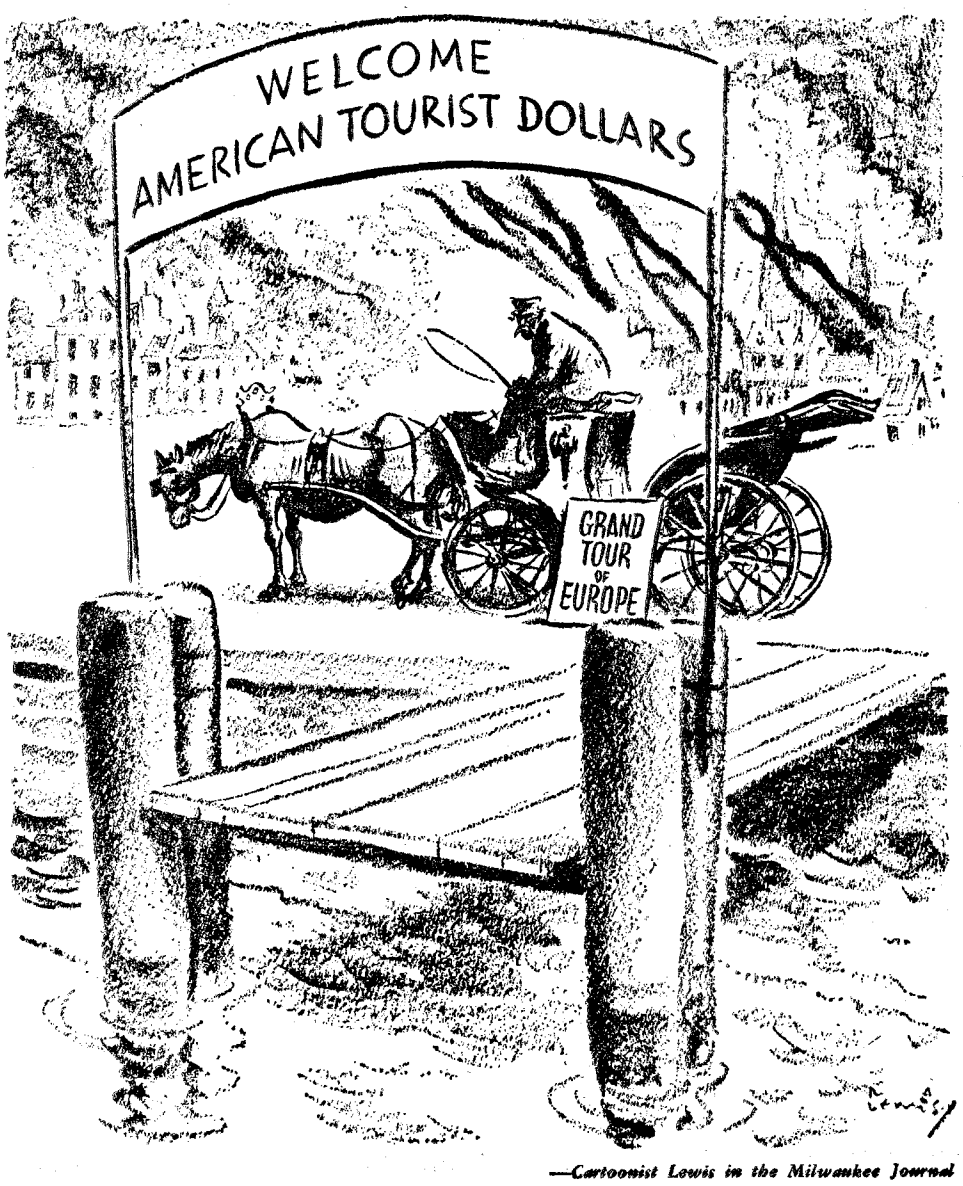
Speaking before the Economic Club of Detroit on May 6, Mr. William J. Baxter, managing director of the International Economic Research Bureau, said:

" . . . Whereas, her (Britain's) opponents went through the wringer and eliminated the debts of the last war, England entered this war with the whole debt of some $43-billion of the last war still on her shoulders—the one major 'hotel' of Europe which did not go through receivership. What is the history of English finances in the eighteen months prior to the outbreak of the conflict?

"I have felt, and am still convinced, that an attempt to fight a second great war with the cost of the first one still on her shoulders would result in not only steadily declining values for England's currency and all other currencies affiliated with it, but such an inflation in prices within England, it would bring serious internal dissension. We must remember in the last World War it was internal dissension at home, within Germany, that caused the final collapse of the German army. I believe, then, that England faces a serious inflation of prices and very much lower levels for all sterling currencies, even with an early peace.

"In conclusion, I would say, then, as regards the English situation, the long chain of receiverships which have been sweeping Europe since the insolvency of the World War, have caught up with the 'Fifth Hotel,' England, and she now faces a complete reorganization of government and her economic and financial systems."

His Ship Isn't Coming In This Year



—Cartoonist Lewis in the Milwaukee Journal

Britain Going Totalitarian

Previously in these addresses I expressed the opinion that Great Britain is moving quickly towards a totalitarian, Marxist system of finance. Already she has commandeered the private stock holdings of her citizens—stocks owned in United States Steel, in General Motors, in Chrysler and in many other American corporations. These British citizens were paid off with inflated pound sterling, which descended to the low point of $3.05 last week, its normal value being $4.86.

Already, Sir John Simon has publicly announced that 20 per cent of labor's wages will be appropriated by the British government for patriotic purposes. Some of that 20 per cent will be regarded as taxes; and, if there is any residue, it will be paid back to the workers following the war, provided victory is on the side of the Allies. Already, sales taxes have been imposed upon the people of England, fixing the price of 14c cigarettes at 28c a pack; 6c beer at 12c a pint! Already, Great Britain has imposed a revenue tax over and above all these items of 16 per cent on salaries—$371 being exacted from every $2,400 income!

Despite all this, Great Britain will spend billions of dollars over and above her revenue.

Granting, I repeat, that the Allies win this war in the sense that German forces are defeated, I cannot comprehend how capitalism can endure, following the peace treaty.

Thus, to my mind, those who espouse the cause of capitalism are doomed to disappointment unless a speedy peace, or armistice, is declared.

U. S. 'In the War' Indirectly Since 1934

As for the United States participating in this war, we have been doing so indirectly since 1934 at least. Since that time, be it remembered, we have purchased gold from Russia, Great Britain and France, as well as from other nations. As far as Great Britain and France are concerned, they have profited as a result of this transaction by billions of dollars in having sold $20.67 gold to us for $35 an ounce.

In an Associated Press dispatch from San Francisco, Mr. Giannini, the founder of the Bank of America—fourth largest bank in the United States — declared that this country would be forced into paying Europe's war debt just as in the case of the first World War. He said:

"Lending to Europe already has been started through the Import-Export Bank. It will be an easy matter to boost the capital of that bank to cover vast loans abroad . . . Already the *Johnson Act* is being evaded by the Import-Export Bank, and I believe nothing will be done to halt further extension of credit through this channel."

Should Mr. Giannini's predictions come true, our national debt will skyrocket, taxes will be multiplied, foreign markets will be destroyed, labor will be unemployed, class conflict will increase and, in my estimate, repudiation of debts will eventuate. This means chaos for America.

Debt Repudiation Worse Than Depreciation

Senator Carter Glass, as quoted in a previous broadcast, said that it had

(Continued on Page 8)

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Bridges' 'Pull' With Labor Board Alleged

Former Associate Declares C.I.O. Leader Is Member of Communist Party

THE NEWS: Further evidence pointing toward a strong link of friendship between the National Labor Relations Board and the National Maritime Union, C.I.O. affiliate, as well as a bond of kinship with the Communist Party, was presented last week to the Smith and the Dies Committees of the House of Representatives.

Harry Bridges, longshoremen union boss on the Pacific Coast, is one of the key men in this alleged triple alliance, according to testimony by Peter J. Innes, Jr., former officer of Bridges' National Maritime Union, a C.I.O. affiliate.

Bridges takes orders from Tommy Ray, Communist Party chieftain of American maritime labor, Innes declared. His "in" with the N.L.R.B. is so great, the witness said, that Bridges once boasted, "I can get pretty near just what I want out of the Labor Board."

COMMENT: In the face of Innes' testimony, the whitewash of Bridges by the Labor Department, pursuant to the deportation proceedings against the alien last summer, appears more incongruous than ever.

A solicitor of that Department, after an investigation of Bridges in 1938, reported to the Senate that Bridges was an out-and-out Communist. Numerous affidavits were filed by persons who swore they knew Bridges was a Communist.

All this evidence failed to suffice, when Dean Landis submitted his report "acquitting" the radical labor leader of membership in a revolutionary organization.

Communist Influence in Union Shown

Now Bridges is again described as a Communist Party member by Innes, who declared he attended "at least 10 faction meetings" with Bridges. He also named Joseph Curran and Mervyn Rathborne as his companions at Red meetings. Curran is head of the C.I.O. Maritime Union on the East Coast. Rathborne is chief of the American Communications Committee, C.I.O. union of radio workers and other employes in the communications field.

Although Bridges has denied repeatedly any affiliation with the Communist Party, he has openly advocated class warfare, a Red technique, and has consorted with known Communist Party leaders.

Apparent substantiation of the charges of a tie-up between Bridges and the Labor Board came when Innes told the Dies Committee that the West Coast radical had a secret midnight conference with Edwin S. Smith, board member, in Baltimore in 1936. Innes was present when the two met, shook hands as though they were friends, and then secluded themselves for about 15 minutes, the witness said.

A few days prior to this testimony, Board Member Smith, appearing before the Smith Committee, identified letters written to him by Bridges in which Bridges made recommendations regarding the appointment of a board trial examiner.

Smith also identified letters he had written in reply, in which he expressed full agreement with Bridges'

HARRY BRIDGES

views. He admitted having asked Bridges to make a cross-country telephone call to him at Government expense.

An explanation of the board's boasted record of labor dispute settlements appeared with the introduction before the Smith Committee of a letter from Charles W. Hope, regional director at Seattle. Hope urged the board to accept all cases filed by unions, regardless of whether the board possessed jurisdiction or whether the complainant would later withdraw charges. The object, Hope said, was to build what would look "like a substantial record of business done by the board."

Michael Quill Ejected From Hearing

Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers' Union, C.I.O. unit, precipitated a miniature riot at a Dies Committee hearing and was ejected forcibly from the committee room after accusing the committee of "trying to bring on war."

A reputed Communist, despite his loud protestations, Quill was asked whether he would bear arms for the United States if it were involved in war with Soviet Russia.

Quill replied angrily that he is an American citizen and would defend his flag.

Then Representative Thomas of New Jersey asked him whether that meant he would serve in the American Army in the event it should be dispatched to Russia.

"I'm opposed to going overseas," Quill shouted. "That's what the committee's trying to do. You're trying to bring on a war."

Red Sympathizers

Charges that a considerable portion of West Coast union labor is under the sway of Communism gain strength from the *Communist Daily Worker*.

In a recent issue it named several California unions which had protested against the prosecution of William Schneiderman, secretary of the Communist Party in that State.

The Federal Government is seeking to revoke Schneiderman's citizenship.

Included among the protesting unions were Oakland, Cal. U.A.W. unit, a Longshoremen's local and the C.I.O. councils in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Wage-Hour Law Left Unchanged After Wrangle

THE NEWS: Although it consumed a week of valuable time in wrangling, offering amendments, approving them, then reversing itself and defeating the same bills it had previously approved, the House of Representatives has decided finally to leave the *Wage-Hour Law* as it stands.

For a time it appeared opponents of the Act would succeed in gaining drastic revision, permitting exemption of some 2-million persons from regulations of the law. The Administration itself had been brought to the point of favoring minor revisions.

COMMENT: While the net result of all the parliamentary maneuvering is a huge zero, it still can be counted as a well-deserved victory for a large group of the nation's lowest-paid industrial workers.

Foes of the existing Act based their arguments for revision on the weak ground that persons engaged in the processing of agricultural products are farm workers rather than industrial workers. Farm labor is excluded from the Act.

That argument had all the earmarks of subterfuge. Giving pro-revisionists the benefit of all doubt, it might conceivably be called an honest error in reasoning.

Cannery workers do not grow products. They process them in a factory. Obviously this constitutes an industrial enterprise just as much as the operation of a packing house does.

And surely Representatives Barden and others who demanded far-reaching exemptions from the 32-cent-an-hour minimum wage regulations do not believe that wage is excessive.

Purchasing power of American workers and farmers must be raised, not lowered.

Islands Are Seen As Defense Need In Radio Debate

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Our participation in the World War cost this nation $100-billion, according to general estimates of economists, and that costly lesson in "making the world safe for democracy" must not be repeated.

That is the thought paramount in the minds of Senators Ernest Lundeen of Minnesota, Robert Reynolds of North Carolina, Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma, and Louis Schwellenbach, of Washington, who participated in a recent radio debate on national defense.

All four Senators are agreed that a first requisite of an airtight national defense, is the acquisition by this country of strategic island possessions in the Western Hemisphere. These possessions include French, British and Dutch territories in the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic, as well as Wrangel Island near Alaska—a Soviet possession.

Senator Thomas, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee along with Senator Schwellenbach, suggests that negotiations toward acquiring these possessions be taken under the construction of the Monroe Doctrine. This action, however, must be undertaken in concert with the other Americas, he said.

Senator Lundeen pointed out that national defense requires acquisition by the United States of Greenland, and of British, French and Dutch islands in the Caribbean.

Senator Reynolds contended that Cocos Island, now held by Costa Rica, and the Galapagos Islands, near the Pacific side of the Panama Canal are vital to proper defense of American interests, and must be brought under our control.

Increase In Our War Exports Does Not Help American Farmer

THE NEWS: American exports to war-torn Europe increased 67 per cent in the first 3 months of 1940, the United States Department of Commerce has announced in Washington. Imports during the same period decreased 14 per cent, the Department said.

Although these figures seem to indicate a universal upturn of business conditions in this country, they do not reveal the adverse effects the European war has had on American farmers.

According to the *Wall Street Journal*, exports of farm products, with the exception of cotton, fell $60-million or 21 per cent in the first 6 months of the foreign conflict.

COMMENT: Far from being a boon for the United States, as many persons believe, the war is disrupting normal trade. While airplane manufacturers and munitions makers see prospects of quick riches in the lucrative war business, American farmers are watching their foreign markets disappear.

There has been no war prosperity for the farmers.

Only in cotton has there been an improvement. There, due to lack of foreign reserves, American exports jumped 123 per cent in the first war months, but recent developments and the experience of the World War indicate an appreciable drop in the immediate future.

Tobacco exports have declined nearly 70 per cent, wheat 72 per cent and fruits about 38 per cent, the *Wall Street Journal* reports.

Producers of these and other farm products will suffer more as the war continues, judging by the reactions to date. Prohibited from entering the ever-widening zones of conflict, American ships may not carry cargoes to belligerent nations. Hard-pressed for war materials, the Allies are concentrating on the transportation of those essentials from the United States, a condition which leaves little shipping space allotted to food-stuffs and other agricultural products.

Allies Get Food From Own Colonies

For the latter the Allies have gone to their colonies, to Turkey and to other non-belligerents where the rate of exchange is more favorable.

Extension of the war to foreign nations now at peace probably would stimulate agricultural exports from the United States, because a nation at war can do little farming. Soldiers, as well as civilians, must be fed.

In view of the lightning-like developments of the past few weeks, however, it is impossible to speculate with any degree of accuracy, on the future of American agriculture as related to the war.

Nevertheless, one thing may be said with certainty: A repetition of the hurried agricultural expansion of the World War will intensify America's already-depressing farm problem.

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Inside Washington

U.S. Will Dominate Inter-American Bank

Senate Must Find Answers to Vital Questions in $100-Million Bank Deal

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The $100-million Inter-American Bank, whose establishment was to have been a feature of Pan-American week, April 14, will become a reality when its covenant is ratified by the United States Senate.

Intended, in the words of its American sponsors, "to protect small and poor governments against their powerful neighbors," the Bank is offering its services to 20 pan-American countries with the United States at the head. When five nations ratify the covenant, the Bank will be considered a working reality.

The Bank will fill all banking needs and purposes, according to State Secretary Cordell Hull. It will "seek to promote the use and distribution of gold and silver and facilitate the transfer of international payments" between the nations involved.

United States to Snatch One-Fifth Voting Stock

The Bank will be empowered to buy, sell and hold precious metals, currencies and foreign exchange; to issue and sell debentures; to accept time, custody and demand deposits; to discount and rediscount bills, issue letters of credit. In short, the Bank will be a "bank" in every meaning of the word.

To protect amply the "small and poor" governments, it is arranged to grant 20 votes to each original stock purchaser. This puts the United States, with 50 shares of $100,000 each, on the same plane with Honduras, holding 5 shares.

Each additional share purchased by a government, however, carries an additional vote with the provision that no government shall hold more than 50 per cent of the stock. A four-fifths vote of the membership will be necessary to carry an important proposal.

The United States, through the State Department, has declared its intention of corralling immediately one-fifth the stock outstanding, thus to hold a veto power against any other subscribing nation, or group of nations.

Some Necessary Questions in Connection With Bank

Remembering that the Bank intends to "protect small and weak governments against their powerful neighbors," it is apparent that the State Department must consider that protection a national responsibility of the United States.

Several vital questions assert themselves in connection with the founding of the Bank—questions not covered in publicity releases of the State Department. For one thing, is the Bank to be empowered to lend to belligerent governments? If it is, obvious difficulties may be expected to ensue, difficulties involving neutrality and our peace position.

Secondly, can the Bank lend to defaulting nations? If it can, the *Johnson Act* will have to be scrapped or amended.

Suggest Senate Take Careful Note of 'Exits'

Can the Bank bail out creditors of Latin American countries and charge the loss back to the United States? This must be ascertained. Does the Bank duplicate functions of our present Export-Import Bank? Will it impinge on the long and short term credit policies of the Export-Import Bank?

Fortunately, the Senate may have an opportunity to cast a deciding vote on the Bank, and this government's part in it. The covenant of establishment is a form of treaty, and treaties must be ratified by the Senate. Administration leaders have indicated they will submit the covenant for Senate approval.

It is hoped the Senate will take ample note of exits in the Inter-American Bank before committing this nation to its one-fifth controlling interest membership.

Senate Repeals Silver Plan; House Revives the Hatch Act

THE NEWS: Climaxing a busy Congressional week, the Senate voted 45-36 to repeal the Foreign Silver Purchase Program begun in 1934 under the *Silver Purchase Act*. The action was taken under a repeal resolution introduced by Senator Townsend of Maryland.

At the same time the House passed and sent to the Senate a resolution rejecting the fourth Government reorganization proposal put forth by President Roosevelt. Principal objection was to the order placing the Civil Aeronautics Authority under the Department of Commerce. The vote was 232-153.

Meanwhile, under pressure of public opinion, the Judiciary Committee of the House voted 14-11 to revive action on the Hatch "clean politics" bill, tabled a fortnight ago.

COMMENT: These three actions, considered jointly, indicate that although adjournment is approaching, the Congress intends to assert itself tellingly before the political wars begin.

The Silver Purchase program, never carried out fully, deserved repeal, as pointed out previously in SOCIAL JUSTICE. President Roosevelt's reorganization order affecting the C.A.A. drew immediate and deserved condemnation, for it struck at one administrative agency that had won general admiration through its clean record.

As for the *Hatch Act*, the deal under which it was tabled in the House Judiciary Committee a fortnight ago, was a most distasteful proceeding. Raymond Clapper, noted Washington columnist, termed it a "cheap, cowardly sneak act that reflects discredit upon Congress."

'Anything-Can-Happen' Is Present Mood of Congress

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The third session of the 76th Congress this week enters the anything-can-happen stage as adjournment time approaches.

Holding fast to the desire of President Roosevelt and Republican bigwigs for an early adjournment, so that the important business of presidential-year politics can be undertaken, Congress already has begun clearing its desks for departure day. That day is scheduled for early June.

The early adjournment, Washington observers predict, will leave Congress without a major accomplishment, with the exception of appropriations and certain national defense measures. A host of proposals close to the principles of social justice will be left untouched, as will the three challenging national question marks: Unemployment, Budget, Depression.

Survey Shows Chances of Pending Laws

An informal survey of pending bills shows that Naval Expansion, National Defense, Rivers and Harbors legislation, and Patent Law changes enjoy best chance of enactment. At the same time Farm Parity payments and Discretionary Relief Funds are given a good chance.

Cost-of-production seems doomed for this session, as it has been since 1925, when it first appeared. Branch Bank Control, Federal Reserve Bank Control, Health Insurance, Tax Revision, Regulation of War Profits, Funds for control of Occupational Disease, and War Referendum proposals likewise seemed destined for nowhere.

It is apparent that social legislation is being shunted to the background by the glittering allure of war abroad, the phenomenon that has attracted the eyes of Congress as well as the administration.

What's Congress Doing? Here Are the Figures:

THE THIRD SESSION of the 76th Congress is achieving something of a record.

Without a major legislative fight, without a major legislative accomplishment, it has succeeded in filling a total of 5,507 pages of the *Congressional Record* in 660 hours and 21 minutes of the Senate and House sessions.

The House, in session for 80 days until May 2, reported out 612 bills of a total of 2,244 received, and passed 426 of them. The Senate, in session 69 days at the same time, passed 366 measures out of 1,153 received and 417 reported. The Senate received 6,303 nominations or appointments; rejected or withdrew 8, and confirmed 6,096.

Senator Townsend's proposal for repeal of our Foreign Silver Buying Program, already passed by the Senate, is given good chance of enactment. The Hatch Act, N.L.R.A. amendments, the General Transportation Act, and proposals for the abolition of Oppressive Labor Practices likewise are given a good chance.

Insiders look optimistically for adoption of the Truth-in-Fabrics Bill (SOCIAL JUSTICE, April 22, 1940) for abolition of Block Booking by movie distributors and for T.V.A. Tax Refunds. At the same time they see slight chance for Farm Credit revisions, Wage-Hour Act amendments, the Wheat Certificate plan, and Loans for Small Business.

It is too much to expect noteworthy achievement of the present Congress. It is a political Congress awaiting the biggest political show in four years. Early adjournment, however, is no boon to the average citizen whose sincerest desire is to keep this nation out of war. In seeing this desire through, the average citizen would rather have Congress on the job than off, to exercise its restraining influence on an impulsive administration.

Gold Hoard for Reconstruction at War's End?

THE NEWS: Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., making his first formal address in two years, recently advocated that the United States' huge gold hoard be used in the vast work of reconstruction to follow the present European war.

Secretary Morgenthau defended United States' purchases of gold even to the present point, with this nation possessing 65 per cent of all the world's monetary gold supply.

"Gold is the international medium of exchange *par excellence*," Secretary Morgenthau said. "It is used and needed just as much by the freest democracies as by the most rigid dictatorships—as much by capitalistic economies as by socialist economies."

COMMENT: Insofar as he advocates liquidating this nation's huge store of gold in the humanitarian work of post-war reconstruction, Secretary Morgenthau is warmly to be applauded.

But insofar as he defends gold as the sole and only worthwhile medium of international exchange, Secretary Morgenthau is treading controversial ground.

Thus if gold is the accepted medium of exchange among a group of nations, those owning no gold will get no trade. That seems to be what happened to Germany. Without trade no nation can survive, unless it happens to be 100 per cent self-sufficient. No nation is.

Gold!

"Gold! Gold! Gold!
Bright and yellow, hard and cold;
Molten, graven, hammered and rolled;
Heavy to get and hard to hold;
Hoarded, bartered, bought and sold.
Stolen, borrowed, squandered, doled;
Price of many a crime untold
Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold!
Good or bad a thousand-fold
How widely its agencies vary!"
—National Republic

Our country bought all gold offered to it at an inflated price. It has been charged that this rash purchase policy has financed Russia's rise to prominence, and financed the war preparations of other major nations. In addition it gave us a corner on the world market of gold—a most undesirable condition.

For if gold is the only medium of exchange; if lack of it drove Germany and Italy into trade-by-barter in opposition to Britain, France and the United States, what then is to save Britain and France—holding negligible amounts of gold—from following the course of Germany?

Secretary Morgenthau's suggestion that our gold hoard be used in repairing the ravages of war is, perhaps, the most sensible solution yet advanced for distributing our gold pile among the needy nations. But his defense of gold as the "only" medium of international exchange worth mentioning cannot go unchallenged.

Furthermore, why wait until the end of hostilities? The time to vaccinate the nation against the "yellow peril" of gold-inflammation is now.

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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin
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LOUIS B. WARD, *Editorial Director*
E. PERRIN SCHWARTZ, *Editor*

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.
Just living annual wage.
Nationalization of important public resources.
Private ownership of all other property.
Control of private property for public good.
Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a Government-owned Central Bank.
Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
Cost of living maintained on an even keel.
Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
Labor's right to organize.
Recall of non-productive bonds.
Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
Simplification of Government and lower taxes.
Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with Government's chief concern for the poor.

St. Michael as Peace Patron

"Holy Michael Archangel, defend us in the day of battle; be our safeguard against the wickedness and snares of the devil."

IT IS appropriate that Christians invoke St. Michael, the Heavenly Warrior, in behalf of peace among men. For, in a world too often heedless of God's law, peace only can come with the victory of Michael's cause. *"Not as the world giveth"* can peace ever reign among men, even men of good will.

A huge statue of St. Michael, in the act of sheathing his swift sword, dominates the Roman skyline atop the Castel San Angelo — in ancient times the Tomb of Hadrian—which stands like a grim pill-box fortress beside the Tiber a short distance from St. Peter's.

The striking figure commemorates a sixth century apparition of St. Michael to a great Pontiff who had led his people in a campaign of prayer to stem a plague. The vision of the Archangel putting away his sword was accepted by the people as a propitious omen that the prayers of the faithful had had their good result.

The beautiful story was recalled some days ago when the Christian world commemorated the feast of an earlier apparition of St. Michael. Once more the Holy Father — this time Pope Pius XII—invoked the intercession of St. Michael to drive war from a sinful world.

Addressing an audience of 4,000 Christians, including as is the custom many young married couples, His Holiness (according to Associated Press) said:

"Rarely has similar recourse appeared so urgent as today. The world, intoxicated by lies, and disloyalty, wounded by excesses of violence, has lost moral health and joy in losing peace. Although the world after original sin could no longer be an earthly paradise, it could and should, at least, have remained at peace with fraternal concord among men and peoples. Instead, the flame of war is devouring many nations—and threatens to invade others.

"Our heart is moved especially for you, dear children, and for so many other newlyweds in other countries, who are uniting their destinies in this tragic Spring. How can one see the terrible spectre of war hover over these young hearts without a shudder of horror? But if human force seems no longer efficacious to restore a just, loyal and durable peace, it is always possible for men to ask the intervention of God."

World of (Day After) Tomorrow

MAYOR LAGUARDIA re-opened the New York World's Fair of 1940. Gone is the six-pointed star; gone is the Soviet's unpaid-for building; gone is the Bolshevik glamour. But re-echoing around the wind-blown Perisphere are last year's words of Mayor La Guardia praising the Soviet government.

Mingling with the echoes of last year's speech, however, were the following 1940 words, which His Honor uttered:

"We unfurl this flag, not to send boys into battle and not to conquer little and weak nations, but to tell the world that it is possible for 130-million people to govern themselves and live in peace and happiness."

And to this, we say "Amen."

The "red complexion" of the fair's first year contributed definitely to put the enterprise "in the red." Not only did the figure of the Soviet Worker and the Red Star of Moscow dominate the skyline, but the Soviet and its American "auxiliary" arrogated to themselves a power of veto over other nations' exhibits that was little less an international scandal.

Having "cleaned up the fair" this year, perhaps the fair will deserve to "clean up"—at least to the extent of wiping out the deficit. SOCIAL JUSTICE, which gave publicity to the Red "contamination" a year ago, is happy to publicize its announced absence from this year's exhibition.

Has Business Lined Up?

IN 1912, President William Howard Taft invited a group of business leaders to Washington to establish the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Last week the 28th annual convention of this organization was held in the Chamber of Commerce Building, attended by 1,809, of whom 1,600 came as representatives of constituent bodies.

Speeches, reports, resolutions, wines and dinners were the order of the day. Absent were harangues against the New Deal.

And why not? The financialists and industrialists have gained more from the New Deal than any other men in America. Witness the profit sheets of banks, insurance companies, motor corporations, steel, textiles and other industries.

One sometimes wonders if all this pessimistic propaganda against the New Deal was not a smoke-screen on the part of the Wall Streeters and their subordinates in the provinces of industry.

One of the main speakers at this convention was Dr. Paul Van Zeeland, economist and former Premier of Belgium. From *The New York Times* of May 5, 1940, we read the following report of Dr. Van Zeeland's remarks:

" 'No country, no matter how large,' he said, 'can believe itself safe from disorder, if disorder should spread out over the rest of the world. The shadow of war finds the oceans no barriers . . . In the coming reorganization of the economic world after the war,' Dr. Van Zeeland added, 'the role of the United States will be of the highest, and may be of a decisive importance'."

To indicate how the 1,809 registrants at the Chamber of Commerce meeting applauded Dr. Van Zeeland's remarks, a strongly "isolationist" resolution, urged by a Midwestern group, was promptly defeated.

To Good Use, or Ill?

A NEW SOURCE of energy has been discovered by Dr. Alfred O. Nier, a 27-year-old chemistry researcher, who stumbled upon what may prove to be a secret of far-reaching importance. The new power is named "U-235." One pound of it is advertised as containing as much energy as 15,000 tons—or 30-million pounds—of TNT. If this pound of U-235 exploded within 1/10,000ths of a second, as does ordinary TNT, the pressure produced would be about 1-million times the pressure produced by TNT or by nitroglycerin.

U-235 is described as an isotope, or a chemical twin of ordinary uranium.

So an ancient world moves on to new discoveries. With the development of this new power, gasoline tanks on automobiles may be outmoded. Steam power may be obsolete. A handful of U-235 may be sufficient to drive a battleship around the world several times, to light the City of New York for more than a year, to save the energy expended by a million men over a period of from 8 to 10 months working 10 hours a day.

And, if perverted scientists predestine the use of U-235 for evil purposes, a pound of this new energy may be more than ample to blow New York City off its foundations, to reduce Washington to a cloud of dust and to stun into insensibility by its repercussion a whole army of men gathered on a single battlefield.

Kind Words for Reds

MRS. META BERGER, 67-year-old widow of Congressman Victor L. Berger, one of the founders of the Socialist Party in America, has resigned because the Socialists, apparently, are too severe on the Communists.

"I am and shall always be a Socialist," wrote Mrs. Berger in a letter to the Party executive committee, and added: "I cannot in decency run with a pack that howls for the blood of Red witches when the very hunt is a violation of the liberties by which we Socialists will survive. And I fear that the Party which on the one hand talks peace and on the other urges all possible aid to the Allies will soon be collaborating with those forces which are plunging us into another world war."

Since her visit to Soviet Russia in the summer of 1935, as guest of the Friends of the Soviet Union, Mrs. Berger's repeated expressions of sympathy for Russian Communism have brought her into conflict with the officially declared platform of the Socialist Party.

Last summer, as reported in SOCIAL JUSTICE, the affidavit of Ferrell Schnering, a former Communist organizer and now a lecturer before Catholic youth organizations, charged that Mrs. Berger was "consciously supporting the Communist Party within her own organization, the Socialist Party." This accusation was denied by Mrs. Berger. A Party trial to oust her in 1938 for her Communistic views was dropped.

In the same news columns another feminist is reported as distressed because of a fear that campaigns against "Trojan horses" in the United States violate civil liberties.

"As a matter of fact," counters the *Ohio State Journal*, "that is exactly the reason why the activities of radicals need searching investigation. They are assuming altogether too many liberties. They are using their liberties to work against the United States and democratic government.

"No one," continues the Ohio editor, "has been quicker to yelp about invasion of rights than the squirming little Communists who have been brought into the light by the Dies Committee.

"This is a poor time . . . to launch a 'Be-Kind-to-Trojan-Horses' movement!"

Navy in a Hurry

SENATOR David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, according to the *Baltimore Sun*, has revealed that the Navy Department was asking permission to enter into contracts obligating the United States to an expenditure of money for defense before the appropriation had even been voted.

Rear Admiral S. N. Robinson, chief of the Navy Department's Bureau of Engineering, argued before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee that months of delay in ship construction would be eliminated "if contracts could be let as soon as the bill is passed."

In 1938 Congress authorized the construction of some 200,000 tons of ships, that was a 20 per cent expansion of the Navy. Now the Navy Department asks for an additional 110,000-ton expansion.

Article 1, Section 9, Clause 7 of the *Constitution* provides "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law."

For 150 years Congress has passed authorization bills and followed them by appropriation bills. Now the Navy wants to proceed under an authorization bill to bind the Federal Government under contracts before Congress has appropriated the money.

The criticism by Senator Walsh was answered by the suggestion that a cancellation clause could be put into the contract providing for cancellation if Congress failed to appropriate the money.

Despite the reservation to cancel the contract, a right which exists at all times, any preliminary work morally binds the United States to pay for it without specific legal authorization.

The Hatch Bill

MR. ROOSEVELT, when Governor of New York, explained to the people of the Empire State the power of a legislative committee, consisting of a handful of members, to kill essential legislation.

Years later, Father Coughlin went to the country with the plaint that the Rules Committee of the House had refused to permit a vote upon the all-important farm legislation contained in the *Frazier-Lemke Bill.*

Now, the Senate has passed the *Hatch Bill* striking directly at the political activities of State payrollers. This all-important legislation was killed in the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, but, under popular pressure and Executive determination, the Judiciary Committee reversed its position and has voted the bill out.

Democratic procedure will never be safe unless bills of major interest to the people are permitted freely and openly their day of debate.

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A PAGE OF COMMENT

By Father Coughlin

Newest Features of Our Air Defense 'Old Stuff' to Experts of World War Days

SOME IMPORTANT naval authorities are proposing that we build a double navy—one for the Atlantic; one for the Pacific.

Meanwhile, it has been disclosed before Congress that the United States does not possess enough anti-aircraft guns to defend Connecticut —and these with a range of only 18,000 feet, when bombing operations over Trondheim were conducted from a height of 30,000 feet.

Meanwhile, we continue selling 30,000-foot bombers to the Allies, who would not want our 18,000-foot anti-aircraft guns.

Meanwhile, we continue to appropriate millions of dollars for battleships whose use is questionable against the 30,000-foot bombers.

A Washington dispatch of May 8, 1940 (I.N.S.) informs us that:

"A World War technician jolted Congress today with a claim that many defense weapons which the army air corps needs and hasn't got were procurable 22 years ago.

" 'Certainly,' he wrote, 'somebody must be asleep at the War Department.'

"His letter came to Senator Thomas (D) of Oklahoma, handling the 1941 *War Department Supply Bill* in the Senate Appropriations Committee. He signed it E. J. Hall, 750 Mariposa street, Los Angeles, and gave this identification:

" 'I was chief of the technical section of the A.E.F. air service in England, France and Italy during the last few months of the last war.'

"Hall wrote Thomas that the A.E.F. command during final days of the World War ordered — and got — self-sealing gas tanks on planes, armor plate around pilots, guns firing from tail assemblies and planes equipped with as many as eight machine guns.

"These four defense developments have been currently described by air corps chieftains and designers alike as the 'newest wrinkle,' the things the air corps soon hopes to have in quantity. According to Hall they're all 'old stuff.' He wrote Thomas:

" 'As far as I can determine, all of the items which have been covered in the chief of air service report (referring to air corps needs listed by Brig. Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the air corps) were perfectly well known by those who had to do the job in the last war.'

"Having thus dealt with what the air corps says it needs, Hall described a few first World War ideas that apparently haven't been heard of since, referring especially to emergency take-offs and landings by fighting planes."

No comment is required if the above statements, as advertised by certain members of Congress, are facts.

' ' '

Diplomats See End of War in September

OUR EUROPEAN correspondent informs us that certain important diplomats expect the war to terminate by the first of September. In their appraisal, Britain was defeated before she entered the present war—and this, due to the overburdening capitalistic debt which existed when the first gun was fired. Capitalistic countries do not prosper following wars. They lend money for destructive or protective purposes and expect the taxpayers to liquidate these debts in the breathing spell called "peace." The debts carried over from the previous war were too imponderable to permit Britain and the capitalistic war nations to emerge from the depression that ensued. An equal amount of debt—if not more—will be added to the British taxpayers' burden, following this war, should it last beyond September. It may, in my opinion, prove to be the death knell of British capitalism. The same observation holds good for France, so it is argued. Consequently, on the policy that Capitalism must be saved, the Capitalists will operate adroitly to bring about a face-saving peace.

On the other hand, Germany and her allies, through repudiation and confiscation, entered the war practically debt-free.

' ' '

Trouble in France Within 60 Days?

OUR CORRESPONDENT further informs me that he expects internal trouble in France within the next sixty days. He indicates that the heart of the French people is not in the war. He explains that Frenchmen, through depreciation of their currency and as a result of the depression, have suffered more than have Germans, Italians and many other Europeans. And it is predicted, writes he, that France will desert Britain if the war endures beyond September. That would double the reason for an early peace.

Opinion in this country—particularly in the financial markets—has veered away from a British victory. During the first World War the English pound sterling retreated to $3.14 from its normal price of $4.86. Following that war, it rose to a point well above $4. In the last two weeks, as a result of the Norwegian fiasco, it has fallen almost 20 points from $3.57. Then, on the morning of May 10th, coincident with Germany's invasion of Holland and Belgium, the pound sterling sank below its historic World War low, to $3.05. At one time offers at $2.90 went unfilled.

Mr. Chamberlain's inefficient speech before the House of Parliament failed to turn the financial tide in favor of Great Britain. The attitude of financial America is a third reason for Britain's seeking a quick, face-saving peace.

' ' '

Interests of Europe Fall Into Three Divisions

WE ARE INFORMED that there is considerable talk of dividing Europe into three sectional empires, or unions, knit together by economic and racial threads.

The first is Slavic, comprising Russia and the Balkans, which includes Turkey.

The second is Germanic, including Austria, Hungary, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, the northern part of Belgium and a small section of France.

The third will be Latin, including Italy, France, Southern Belgium, Spain, Portugal and part of Northern Africa.

As for England, it is anticipated that she will become another country of the Evangelines—its international diplomats and financiers having moved to Canada or the United States, and its fine English people remaining at home to enjoy the serenity of their lands and climate.

That economic parity of some type will be established between the United States and Canada is already a matter of earnest discussion. Already, millions of dollars have been appropriated by the British government to aid Canadian colonization. Plans are being drawn up to emigrate 15-million inhabitants of the British Isles to the Land of the Maple Leaf. This will mean, if it comes to pass, boom days for our neighbor. It will not mean the disintegration of the British Empire, but its expulsion from European affairs. Possibly, with the Suez Canal wrenched from British and French control, it may mean a reorganization for South Africa and India.

The important development, however, revolves around the Canadian dollar and the American dollar whose values will be equalized. Those now discussing such plans recollect the doctrine of "reciprocity" preached by the late premier of Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and are quick to remark that Premier MacKenzie King was his student and admirer. Canada has all to gain and nothing to lose by seeking economic parity with the United States.

The above thoughts are views expressed by a correspondent who is a British citizen having a long record of experience in diplomatic circles.

' ' '

Can't Win Wars Without Money

NO WAR can be won without money—be it money predicated upon wealth or money predicated upon loans. If it is money predicated upon wealth, it cannot exceed, either in currency or credit, the actual wealth of the country and be sound. If it is money predicated upon loans, it cannot exceed the actual issuance of the amount the people can pay in taxes from their earnings and be sound

On page 15 of *The New York Herald Tribune* in its Sunday, April 28, 1940 issue, we read the following editorial comment relative to the British budget which, of course, is predicated upon debt:

"Financial observers in New York last week read with careful and sober attention the reports of the budgetary presentation by Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir John Simon, in the House of Commons. The British financial authority proposed record expenditures and record taxes, but still did not satisfy some of the ablest authorities in England. Both from the City, as London's financial center is known, and from the Labor Opposition, the call went out for still heavier burdens, in order at least to match the French and German efforts and speed a victory.

"In brief, the new budget for the fiscal year which started April 1, proposes outlays of £2,667,000,000 of which £2-billion specifically are labeled as war effort, and £667-million are reserved for ordinary civil outlays, such as debt, health and similar services. Of the total outlay, Sir John proposed to raise £1,234,000,000 by taxation, leaving the remaining £1,433,000,000 to be borrowed. To translate these figures into dollars is idle, in view of the currency manipulations of recent years. In terms of the devalued United States dollar, the official rate for sterling now is $4.02½ to $4.03½, while 'free' sterling ranges currently just over the $3.50 mark.

"British budgets in recent peace years have ranged around £1-billion, so that the war cost means a heavy addition. In order to raise a good part of the enlarged outlays, Sir John resorted principally to what are known in the United States as 'nuisance taxes.' Imposts on beer, spirits, phones and telegrams were raised sharply. The postage rate went from 1½ to 2½ pence. And a so-called 'purchase' tax was foreshadowed, to apply on transactions, excluding foodstuffs and utility services, between wholesalers and retailers. This purchase tax differs no whit, as explained by Sir John, from some forms of our own ubiquitous sales taxes, and the term 'purchase tax' perhaps was selected for much the same reason that British traffic moves on the left side of streets, instead of the right.

"The income levy was raised, as well, and comparison of the available schedules confirms the report from the London bureau of the *New York Herald Tribune* that the basic rate was left unaltered. The increase of income taxation was effected through a lowering of exemptions, especially in the lower brackets. Specifically discarded by the Chancellor was the Keynes proposal for so-called compulsory savings by British wage earners. Orthodoxy was preserved throughout in this tremendous budget."

' ' '

British Workingman Resents Burden

SINCE this article appeared in *The New York Herald Tribune,* Sir John Simon has announced his proposal of taxing the wages of British workingmen. Twenty per cent of all wages must be surrendered for the British war cause and this over and above the taxes the laborers pay for their beer, cigarettes, telegrams, cinemas, etc.

More and more does the Bournemouth convention of May 17th take on importance. (That

(Continued on Page 16)

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Total War...

(Continued from Page 3)

been represented to him that a 10 per cent depreciation in the value of bonds would wreck practically every bank and insurance company in this nation. A repudiation of debt will not mean a 10 per cent reduction in their value. It will mean, possibly, that United States bonds will be the new style, 10 years hence, for dining room wallpaper. I fear it will mean that capitalism will have become a memory in this nation. It will mean that some model of Marxism will supplant it. It will mean that labor will be regimented here just as it is regimented in Russia or Germany. It will mean that private property will be more honored in its absence than in its possession. It will mean that the war-mongers who have been appropriating territories, particularly since 1757, will have run their tragic course. These are my fears.

A continuation of this war, as I see it, has nothing to gain and all to lose. Today's brave promises, spoken, perchance, in sincerity on the part of the Allies, may not be fulfilled 10 years hence — any more than yesterday's promises have been effective in the case of Norway, Finland, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Should this nation be inveigled into a war on the Japanese front before this coming November 4th, I am pessimist enough to believe that there will be no need of a presidential election; I am pessimist enough to believe that representative government will have sung its swan song in the United States for many years to come when it takes on its wartime form of government. War means Mobilization Day; and Mobilization Day means the shelving of representative government.

Are We Willing to Risk a War

The question of national importance, to my mind, then, is this: Are we willing to become engaged in what I judge to be a war between capitalism and anti-capitalism when many signs indicate that it may be a victory for Marxism and a defeat for constitutional, representative government in these United States where unemployment, foreclosures of homes and farms, burdensome taxation, which is regarded as confiscatory by millions of our citizens, and bureaucracy already are problems which the New Deal has failed to solve under constitutional representative government?

In 1916 when we were contemplating entering the first World War, these abuses did not weigh heavily upon us.

In 1916 our national debt, together with our state and municipal debts, were comparatively insignificant — less than $2-billion. Since then they have risen from that figure to well over $70-billion — and we are less capable of supporting them.

While it is most definite that America is not engaged in actual war, nevertheless, I judge from the *Congressional Records* and speeches of public officials that we are expending as much, if not more, thought upon national defense than we are upon eliminating the industrial financial and agricultural abuses which, like scarlet fever, are spreading its blotches over the face of this nation.

You are aware of the war-time plans related to Mobilization Day. You are conscious of the feverish efforts made to modernize an inefficient Army.

Your ears are attuned to the constant talk of building up a Navy.

Do Workers Want Conscription of Wages?

Just yesterday there came over our ticker tape of the New York Stock Exchange a pronouncement accredited to Jerome N. Frank, chairman of the Securities Exchange Commission. It is germane to this subject. According to this release, Mr. Frank has outlined to high Army officers a war-time financial plan which he believes would provide approximately $20-billion for armaments.

This plan should be of interest to the capitalists of America, to the laborers working for less-than-living wages, to the farmers producing, in many cases, at less than a profit.

This plan would include in modified form the same plan recently put into effect in Great Britain. It would levy a contribution on each pay envelope, on every income. True, this levy would be regarded as a loan made by the taxpayers—a loan to be repaid in instalments following the war, provided capitalism could be sustained—and this I doubt.

Do the wage earners of America appreciate the far-reaching effect of this plan enunciated by a Government official?

Do the wage earners of America appreciate that while there is now little or no unemployment in England, the English laborers are working for less than they did before the declaration of war?

Do the wage earners of America realize that this plan still strikes me as Hitleresque insofar as it limits the amount of motor cars we may buy; that it curtails the purchase and consumption of non-durable goods such as shoes and stockings, cosmetics, clothing and other conveniences which even at this date are not produced in sufficient quantities to satisfy the needs of America?

Do the wage earners of America appreciate that this plan unfolded before high Army officials contemplates setting free $5-billion from the normal savings of this nation whose total savings last year did not exceed by far $10-billion?

Do the wage earners of America appreciate that this plan would impose heavy excise taxes upon durable consumers' goods such as machinery; increase rates for mortgage loans; and stiffen all terms for instalment credit?

In the edition of April 1st, SOCIAL JUSTICE in commenting upon the mission of Undersecretary Welles to Europe, said: *"Peace Efforts Fail, Total War Imminent."* Despite the zealous optimism with which this Magazine has fastened upon every hopeful indicator of peace, the "total war" foreseen in these columns more than a month and a half ago is upon the world. While events in the war theater change almost hourly, the basic principles at stake in the conflict remain clear. Because Father Coughlin devoted his farewell broadcast to an analysis of this issue, we are using the text of Sunday's broadcast as the leading news article in this week's edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE. During Father Coughlin's vacation from the air these columns will continue to be his contact with his wide radio audience.

A Word of Parting Counsel

If I have a parting word to leave with you on the eve of my vacation from the airways, it is this: Rectify but do not wreck; cure but do not kill; perfect but do not destroy.

Let us turn our minds to the crying problems of domestic America before we engage ourselves in endeavoring to salvage the sinking ship of foreign imperial capitalism.

This past season has witnessed the occurrences of many strange events. Radicalism has grown in America—and many groups of radicals, while chagrined at the union of Hitlerism and Stalinism, have not yet gone on record as being opposed to Karl Marx and his principles of materialism, of atheism, of anti-Christianity and anti-religion.

In many instances those who oppose Marxism, asking their religious fellow citizens to join with them in opposition, are ridiculed, besmirched and belittled while radicals are praised, applauded and honored together with those who compromisingly lend them moral comfort.

America Has Gone Far Past the Cross-road

Several years ago it was customary to say that America was at the cross-roads. Today we are not at the cross-roads. To my mind, we have gone beyond that point, having chosen to follow a road that veers away from the *Constitution*, from private propertyship, from liberty, and from national contentment. If there is any contribution either the Democrats or the Republicans can make, I think it might be to help us retrace our steps to the crossroads of another year, thence direct us along the course of a national prosperity whose mile posts are the principles of supernatural Christianity.

Naturalism has not spent its course. It has been the history of Naturalism throughout the world that it always betrays those who are devoted to it. In fact, Naturalism's kiss is the kiss of death. At one time her arms embraced an Egypt; at another a Greece; at another a Rome — each rising in turn to power and each one being betrayed by mistress Naturalism.

When will men understand that a supranatural code of life, as established by Christ, is the only code which enjoys the benedictions of durability and which contains the fundamentals of happiness and peace.

It matters little whether these forebodings just expressed transpire now or tomorrow or in some distant future time. The substantial thought is still sound, namely, that just as the flags of the Pharaohs and the Caesars have been laid in the tomb of time, covered by the dust of memory, so, too shall the flags of the empires and of the totalitarians meet the same fate. If not in our day—at least in the day of wrath to come.

A Mother's Day Message

By FATHER COUGHLIN

—From the Broadcast

AND THIS is Mother's Day. What irony for the mothers in Poland, in Finland, in Norway, in Germany, in France and Britain! Those mothers loved their offspring as much as our mothers love us. Short years ago, baby lips were pressed against their mothers'. Short years ago, baby feet, descended from the throne of their mothers' knees to walk the highways of boyhood, to explore the devious pathways of manhood. And, now, gray-haired mothers sit in sorrow while airplanes drone overhead reminding them that their one-time babies are baring their breasts to shrapnel and bayonet as did their elder brothers years ago.

Mothers of America—my own mother and your mother—I greet you this Mother's Day. I ask that you join with us in a prayer to the Mother of the Betrayed Christ. She, too, stood beneath a cross drenched with the blessed blood of her Crucified Son. She saw the nails that pierced His hands; the thorns that pressed upon His brow, the lance that lodged in His side. The same mother of God grieves today for the millions of Christ's brothers who have been betrayed for thirty pieces of silver by the high priests of totalitarianism and financial greed who refused to accept the gospel of her Son. As of old they have chosen to save Barabbas, the thief of our liberties.

Mothers of America, in this hour of need, turn to the Mother of Christ. Ask her to beseech her Divine Son to change the flood waters of hate into the red wine of love. Pray that this generation of Americans shall choose to follow Him, the Vanquisher of Death, rather than His opponent, the destroyer of life. Pray especially during these days of May the 15th, 16th and 17th, while special services are being held at the Shrine.

Fr. Coughlin Thanks Broadcast Supporters

To the hundreds of thousands of readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE; to the millions in my sympathetic audience; to my many friends who have made this commercial broadcast possible—all of whom share in common the belief that without Christian social justice being adopted in government, industry, education and homes, there can be no satisfactory solution to the many problems which beset us—I express my deep gratitude for your splendid support, and I pray that your belief in this principle will be sustained.

Until next October or November, I take my leave of you. I shall have no way of contacting you except through the pages of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine. God bless you and keep you. God save the *Constitution*. Long live Christ, the King — the same Christ Who warned us that *"without Me you can do nothing."*

That belief must be put into practice in the lives of all those who sincerely believe in the divinity of Jesus Christ and in the divine origin of the principles which He taught.

They are principles displeasing to the followers of Antichrist. Nevertheless, they are principles which must not be surrendered, come what may.

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Two Are Dismissed In Conspiracy Case

Defendants Walsh and Kelly Freed As Government Rests; Trial Passes Half-way Mark

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Charges of conspiracy to overthrow the United States Government were dismissed as to two of the 16 young men on trial in Brooklyn Federal court, at the conclusion of the Government's case last week.

Those dismissed were:

Edward L. Walsh, and

George M. Kelly.

Trial continues for 14 other young defendants; and the first of more than sixty witnesses who are expected to testify in their behalf were called to the stand by the defense.

Already five weeks old, and promising to cost the taxpayers of America $100,000 before it ends, the conspiracy trial passed the half-way mark on Thursday, May 9th, when United States District Attorney Harold M. Kennedy arose at the conclusion of the regular luncheon recess and briefly announced:

"The Government rests!"

Federal Judge Marcus B. Campbell was then confronted by the six defense attorneys who asked that the cases against the 16 young defendants be dismissed on the following grounds:

(1) Insufficient evidence;

(2) Failure to prove the defendants guilty beyond a reasonable doubt;

(3) Failure of prosecution to rebut the assumption of the defendants' innocence;

(4) Failure of evidence to connect defendants with conspiracy to overthrow the Government and conspiracy to steal Government property.

Next day, after two hours of heated argument, Judge Campbell denied the motions, except as to Walsh and Kelly, who were released.

Data on Wm. Bishop Supplied by Scotland Yard

Last of the three-score witnesses who testified for the Government was Earl J. Connelley, inspector of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and former United States Army officer, who stated that he had been summoned to New York from Washington last January to take charge of the investigation and arrests which paved the way for the present trial.

On the stand for two days, Mr. Connelley, a hollow-cheeked, grim-faced G-man of 20 years' service, recounted his questioning of defendants John Prout, Jr., and William Bishop, and admitted that the Government had received information about the latter defendant from Scotland Yard. William Bishop, the F.B.I. inspector testified, had told him that he was born in Vienna, Austria, in 1900, the son of Elizabeth Bishop, a British governess.

Further bits of information about Bishop, the mystery man whom defense counsel had previously called the trial's *"Provocateur number one,"* then followed in rapid order. Interned in Austria during the World War, Bishop arrived in England in 1919, overstayed his *visa* and was deported. A year or so later, he reentered England illegally and was sentenced to two months' hard labor.

After this, Bishop joined the Spanish Legion and served in a machine gun company until 1923, when he left with a Swedish soldier who was shot during their escape. The next three years Bishop spent travelling about Europe as a seaman, visiting Belgium, Holland, Ireland and Russia. In 1926, he paid a steward to stow him away on a transatlantic liner and came to the United States.

Was on W.P.A. in New York City

In New York, Bishop worked a while as a renting agent and then formed his own business, a company selling jams and preserves, with James Lecky, whose sister, Alice, he later married. Neither his jam business nor his marriage succeeded, however, and Mrs. Bishop is now living alone with her 10-year-old child.

Unable to make his own living, Bishop finally got a job on the W.P.A. and taught Spanish in a high school in the Bronx. About this time, he said, he met a woman "accidentally on the street," who together with her sister furnished him about $185 a month for the last three years "in order to help him become a writer." His only job during this period was a short stint as a publicity assistant to an anti-Communist group which was opposing Fiorello LaGuardia in New York's last mayoralty campaign.

Bishop's other political interests in recent years consisted of boring from within and wrecking a few German organizations and making subversive speeches. At times he went under the aliases of "Captain Norman" and "William Bishopstone."

Romantic Adventure Story Is Shattered

Inspector Connelley was vague as to other details of Bishop's life; but said that part of the defendant's signed statement, which had been read the previous day, was "completely false." The part referred to was where Bishop had stated he had fought in the Mexican war of 1916 and had been shot in the leg and crippled by members of Pancho Villa's guerrilla forces.

Other portions of Bishop's statement contained vigorous denials that he had ever been a British army officer or that there was such an organization as the "Committee for American Action." He had also admitted that he had been living in New York all the time he was supposed to have been fighting on the Nationalist side in the Spanish civil war.

This was in direct contradiction to the testimony of other defendants who had stated that Bishop had won their confidence by pretending he had formerly served in the British Army, fought for France, and was a member of a secret "Action Committee" composed of high officers in the United States Army.

Bishop also denied in his statement to the G-men that he was a Nazi or Russian agent, and tried to cast the blame on other defendants for making remarks about bombing various Communist centers. Others of the accused had previously sworn that it was Bishop who did all the talking about bombs, firearms, ammunition and other subjects at their meetings.

Although records of their conversations taken by the F.B.I. have supported the latter view, Bishop insisted he was only trying to teach his followers the menace of Communism and that John Cassidy was the one who had demanded the men be instructed in shooting and the use of rifles.

National Guard Officer Tells of Ammunition

Before reading Bishop's statement to the jury, the Government offered in evidence boxes and suitcases containing several thousand rounds of 30 caliber cartridges seized in the defendant's residence after his arrest.

Bishop had stated previously that this ammunition had been given to him by Captain John T. Prout, Jr., of the 165th infantry, New York National Guard, and this was substantiated by the latter defendant's signed statement.

"I gave Bishop 1,500 rounds," Prout said, "which he told me he was going to use for target practice and for hunting in Pennsylvania. He took the ammunition out of the armory in several trips!

"I realize now I had no right to do this and that Bishop had no right to take it. I have been 'used.' I wanted to get rid of the ammunition as it had been left over from maneuvers at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Bishop also received from me about a dozen cans of cordite powder.

"I want to add, however, that I never talked about overthrowing the Government of the United States and never had any such idea. I will always uphold my oath as an officer."

Previous testimony had revealed that Prout had first met Bishop when the latter visited the 165th infantry armory posing as a retired British Army officer. The two men had a few drinks together and from then on Bishop kept pestering Prout to give him ammunition until he finally relented.

Press Continues to Misrepresent Trial

Earlier in the week the Government called a number of high National Guard officers and Army experts to prove that many of the 4,449 rounds of 30 caliber ammunition found in the defendants' possession were Government property. This was done by the marking "Peters 28" on the base of the cartridges. Only Government-purchased ammunition of this type, it was revealed, has this inscription, which signifies the name of the manufacturer and the date of issue.

The majority of New York newspapers gave much space to the findings of the Government experts, but neglected to report that the majority of the young defendants had nothing whatsoever to do with the theft of this ammunition and that a few of them had never even seen it.

The same newspapers, which dishonestly continue to call the sedition trial the "Christian Front case," also neglected to say that the only two men who were substantially involved in the theft of Government property were Prout and Bishop, neither of whom were members in the "Christian Front." Furthermore, the Government made no effort to prove that the guns found in the defendants' homes were stolen property, although the press at the time of the young men's arrest charged that both ammunition *and guns* had been stolen from National Guard armories.

Only one New York newspaper, moreover, took pains to mention that the defendants are not charged with stealing Government property, but only with conspiring to steal such property and conspiring to overthrow the Government. According to law, the accused could not be tried in Brooklyn Federal Court for the actual theft of army ammunition, since this action took place in Manhattan.

Of the 12 Springfield rifles which newspapers said were found in the possession of the defendants when they were arrested, only two have been offered by the Government in evidence. The remainder of the guns which the prosecution showed the jury consisted of Enfields, shot guns and 22's—guns which may be bought in sporting goods stores by any one who has attained his majority.

—Acme newsphoto

THREE MORE OF THE YOUNG MEN who are on trial in Brooklyn Federal Court on charges of a conspiracy to overthrow the United States Government are shown here in a courtroom newsphoto. They are (left to right): John A. Viebrock, William H. Bushnell and John Franklin Cook. Two other defendants were dismissed as the Government concluded its prosecution last week.

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QUESTIONS FOR THIS WEEK!

QUESTION No. 3

What Is Meant by a Fictitious Loan?

1. A loan made for a non-productive purpose
2. A loan which bears no interest
3. A loan made for an illegal purpose
4. A loan of money which does not exist in fact
5. A loan of actual currency
6. A loan of real wealth

QUESTION No. 4

What Alone Should Be the Basis of a Nation's Money?

1. Gold
2. Silver
3. Government bonds or obligations
4. International bank obligations
5. Real wealth of the nation
6. It needs no basis

Fill in This Coupon and Mail with 10 Cents in Coin

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each question. Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 3 For Question No. 3 I select Answer No. ☐ No. 4 For Question No. 4 I select Answer No. ☐

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*Town or City*_____ *State*_____

GET A BROTHER OR SISTER TO USE THIS

Fill in This Coupon and Mail with 10 Cents in Coin

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each question. Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 3 For Question No. 3 I select Answer No. ☐ No. 4 For Question No. 4 I select Answer No. ☐

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*Town or City*_____ *State*_____

Start Here With No. 1 and No. 2

QUESTION No. 1

Name One Thing That Is Not a Natural Resource

1. Land
2. Minerals
3. Air
4. A Federal Reserve $20-note
5. Water
6. Sunlight

QUESTION No. 2

Who or What Owns the Federal Reserve Banks?

1. The United States Government
2. Private corporations
3. The people as a whole
4. The United States Congress
5. The United States Treasury Department
6. The Bank of England

Fill in This Coupon and Mail with 10 Cents in Coin

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each question. Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 1 For Question No. 1 I select Answer No. ☐ No. 2 For Question No. 2 I select Answer No. ☐

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*Town or City*_____ *State*_____

EXTRA COUPON FOR FRIEND OR RELATIVE

Fill in This Coupon and Mail with 10 Cents in Coin

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each question. Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 1 For Question No. 1 I select Answer No. ☐ No. 2 For Question No. 2 I select Answer No. ☐

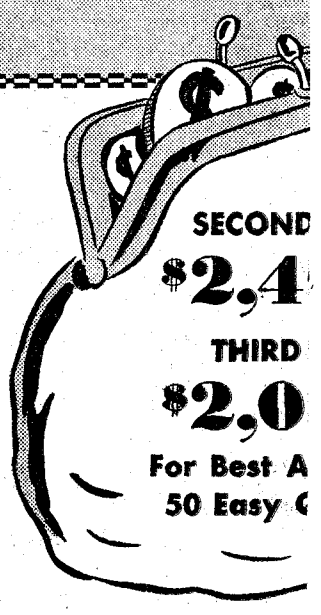
*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*Town or City*_____ *State*_____

YOU CAN W

By Entering Great 'MEN AND MONE



THIS IS THE SECOND week of our great *"MEN AND MONEY" Contest*–and the big question is ARE YOU IN?

Or do you realize that you can win FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS merely for answering 50 easy questions–provided you enter during the first five weeks?

Just 50 easy questions concerning Father Coughlin's views on money and some of them concerning the world's famous men during these hectic years and how their actions govern current events.

Fifty questions that any reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE should be able to answer in a jiffy.

If you answer these 50 questions better and more appropriately than any other Contestant – and IF you enter right NOW–you will receive within a few weeks a check for FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

If you come in second best, $2,400.00 will be yours. The Third Prize-winner will receive $2,000.00. And there are 106 additional cash prizes waiting for that many additional winners.

Because–remember this–

ALL PRIZES WILL BE DOUBLED FOR WINNERS WHO ENTER DURING THE FIRST FIVE WEEKS!

THIRTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS is waiting 109 readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE–provided they enter right away. Just for turning in the best sets of 50 answers to 50 simple and easy questions.

And the Contest will last only 11 weeks. This is the shortest competition ever conducted by SOCIAL JUS-

SPEED COUNTS I

Prompt entrance into the great *"MEN AND MONEY" Contest* will mean much to you. It will mean that, as a prize-winner, you will win just twice as much as if you delay until after the first five weeks.

Five Thousand Dollars is a neat little pile of money these days, or any other days. That is exactly the amount you will receive IF you enter the Contest during the first five weeks and are then adjudged winner of the Grand Prize at the end.

Now, these precious first five weeks will slide away mighty fast. Two are already gone. You know how time gets away from

ONLY THREE WEEKS LEFT FOR Y

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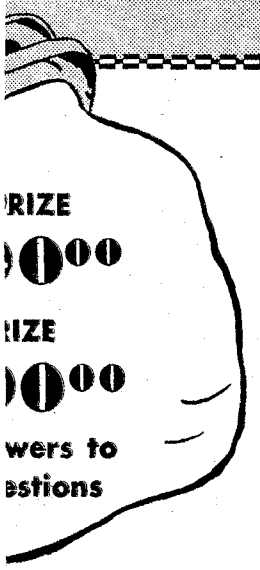
IN $5,000!

Contest During First Five Weeks



TICE magazine, because we realize you want FAST ACTION.

Now, here's the easy way to enter in time to qualify for a DOUBLED GRAND PRIZE OF FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS or one of the other handsome cash awards:

You see, the Contest started only last week. It started with Question No. 1 and Question No. 2. Today, Question No. 3 and Question No. 4 appear for those who are already in. For YOUR convenience, if you have not yet entered, we are reprinting No. 1 and No. 2—so that you can send in your answers to the first four questions right NOW and be up-to-the-minute in the Contest.

That's all you have to do – and see how easy the questions are. No special education required. Just an ordinarily good knowledge of Father Coughlin's stand on money and the doings of the world's great men.

So, let's go without delay. Just send in your solutions to the first four questions with your remittance of 20 cents—and you're in.

If you do this you CAN be the owner of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS in a little more than 11 weeks. You CAN WIN as easily as any other person in the contest.

Don't fail to enter now – while you have time to qualify for a DOUBLED prize. It would be a shame to put it off, wouldn't it?

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS IS WAITING. Ask yourself what you should do—then do it.

THIS CONTEST

us all. The thing for you to do is enter right TODAY. Get in right now by setting down your answers to the first four questions on this page—then persevering in the Contest to the very end. And the end is only TEN WEEKS off.

Of course, all other prizes—all 108 of them—are also to be DOUBLED for those winners who enter during the first five weeks. The Second Prize winner will receive a check for $2,400.00 if he or she comes in early. The Third Prize winner will open an envelope and take out a check for $2,000.00—just for showing a little speed TODAY. Don't hold off. The smart thing to do is enter NOW.

U TO WIN $5,000 GRAND PRIZE

This Could Be Your Turn to Win!

Perhaps you were a contestant in past competitions of this nature conducted by SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine. Perhaps you did not wind up "in the money," but, when the results were announced found that you had missed out on only ten or more questions.

Then, this could be YOUR contest—YOUR turn to win.

It is proverbial that each contest ordinarily turns up a whole new crop of winners. In six question-answer tests conducted by this magazine over the last three years only one person landed in the upper brackets on two occasions.

Do not be discouraged. By no means get it into your mind that you cannot win. Realize that, with just a little more care on a few of the questions, you would have won the Grand Prize or one of the other cash awards in previous contests.

Anybody can win a SOCIAL JUSTICE contest. During the last three years 1,205 men and women, boys and girls have been awarded a grand total of $36,407.00 for answering these questions better than their competitors.

These winners came from many walks of life. The great majority of them had only an ordinary education. They had no special qualifications, except the desire to win and the willingness to put in a few hours of good, solid thought.

You, too, can win. Your experience in past contests should help you. The thing to do is stick to it—go after the Grand Prize right from today. IT CAN BE YOURS!

THESE INSTRUCTIONS SHOULD BE READ VERY CAREFULLY

1. Study the questions. Mark your selection of the best or most appropriate answers on the coupons below the questions and send in EACH WEEK with 10 cents in coin (not stamps).

2. If you wish, you may pay in full NOW, $2.50, and then send in your weekly coupons without further remittance.

3. Each question pertains to the social justice and money principles laid down by Father Coughlin, to the contents of his radio addresses on the money questions and to the contents of SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine as to current events. Proper or best and most appropriate answers to all questions are found in Father Coughlin's radio speeches and in SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine.

One out of the list of suggested answers under each question will be the best or most appropriate, based upon the pronouncements of Father Coughlin on money or this national weekly. It is your job as a contestant to try to select that particular answer.

4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, each contestant is required to remit $2.50 for each complete set of solutions submitted.

5. If you run more than one set of answers, be sure to mark your sets "Set 1," "Set 2," "Set 3," etc. Each set stands alone in the judging. Coupons are NOT taken from one set to fill in bad "holes" in another set.

6. Remember how you can win a DOUBLED prize. If you enter the contest during the first five weeks, and the set of answers thus entered is adjudged a prize-winner after the contest closes, your prizes will be DOUBLED. In order to qualify for a doubled prize, you must have sent in five duly qualified weekly coupons with a total of 50 cents during the first five weeks.

Rules of the Contest

1. Open to all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE, except employes of Father Coughlin or members of their families.

2. The contest shall consist of 50 questions and shall run for 11 consecutive weeks, beginning on Monday, May 13, 1940. Two questions each week for 10 weeks and all 50 questions to appear on the 11th week. Each question deals with the social justice principles laid down by Father Coughlin in his radio addresses, or with the world's leading men at this time and the effects of their actions on current events.

3. A Grand Prize of $2,500.00 will be awarded the reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE returning the best or most appropriate answers to the 50 questions, such answers to be based on the viewpoint of Father Coughlin and SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine as expressed over the radio or in print. The reader or readers submitting the next nearest correct answers and otherwise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in the order of their correctness.

4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each pair of answers. For these remittances the contestant shall have sent without further cost two copies of Father Coughlin's radio lecture books.

5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for coupons arriving unduly late or lost in the mails. By entering the contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decision of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.

6. In event of ties additional questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions, duplicate prizes will be awarded.

7. Do NOT decorate coupons. Neatness will not count.

8. Any inquiry, the reply to which could not affect outcome of contest, will be acknowledged.

9. A contestant may send in any number of sets of duly qualified answers and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. If submitting more than one set of answers, the contestant is required to keep them distinct by designating them "Set 1," "Set 2," "Set 3," etc. Each submitted set shall entitle the contestant to the two books specified in Rule 4.

ADDRESS ALL CONTEST MAIL TO

'CONTEST MANAGER' SOCIAL JUSTICE

ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN

RUN YOUR EYE OVER THESE!

		If You Enter Early
GRAND PRIZE	$2,500	$5,000
Second Prize	1,200	2,400
Third Prize	1,000	2,000
Fourth Prize	400	800
Fifth Prize	300	600
Sixth Prize. 4 cash awards at $25	100	200
Seventh Prize. 100 cash awards at $10	1,000	2,000
TOTAL	$6,500	For Early Entrance $13,000

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Some Applications of the Guild Idea

How Social Advantages of the Ages of Faith Might Be Called Upon to Improve Present Conditions

By **LOUIS B. WARD**
Editorial Director of SOCIAL JUSTICE

IT HAS BEEN SAID that without the use of history man cannot understand how the present came to be as it is.

It is likewise true that without the use of history much that was valuable in preceding ages is lost to the present age.

Consequently, we turn back the pages of history for an elementary re-study of some of those economic principles that may be applied to our present day life. Readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE, in recent weeks, have had available a series of ten articles outlining the historic background of the Medieval Guilds.

It would seem to be virtually impossible to apply the clothes and habiliments of the Middle Ages to our complex social and economic structure today; nevertheless, there are broad principles in social and economic organization which never die.

Particularly is this true when it comes to a new application of the Medieval Guild system. For in this field we find that great moral and religious principles permeate every phase of activity in man's social and economic life.

Out of 50 millions gainfully employed, fewer than seven millions are in any labor organization. The unorganized 40 millions suggest a field for the modern guild. Among these 40-million workers there is, of course, wide disagreement on religion. Therefore, at the outset, no close approximation of organization from the Ages of Faith can be paralleled.

With these limitations, however, let us see what might be done, in a practical way, if leaders really bent their minds and their hearts to solving one of the social problems of the hour.

Guild Principles Widely Applicable

It seems to us that in every field of economics, individual labor organizations might be set up as voluntary associations for the religious, social and economic well-being of the members.

These organizations might or might not welcome the capitalists, the manufacturers, the jobbers, the distributors or dealers. The Medieval Guild had gradations of master, journeyman and apprentice. It had merchantmen and craftsmen. It had broad inclusion at times and the narrowest of exclusion at other times.

The modern guild need not be limited to labor organization nor other combinations of labor, capital and distribution. The guild idea is applicable throughout the professions with, for example, a Medical guild, the Lawyers' guild, the Dentists' guild, the Teachers' guild, all are awaiting complete organization today.

These suggested guilds should, in our opinion, draft constitutions and by-laws for their own regulation. They should incorporate and thereby invite the sanction of law and legal responsibility.

The modern guild should be democratically set up as were the guilds of old with each member having a single vote.

Whatever the field of economic activity, the condition of right conduct and fair practice should be clearly set forth.

Should Fix Fair Price and Guarantee Product

Added to the economic, there should be reorganization under the social principles which characterized the Medieval Guild, with the corporate responsibility for the individual member.

But the combination of economic and social is quite worthless unless there be religious conviction and sanction for all that is done in the economic and social field by incorporating.

The product of the guild, whether it be a manufactured article or a professional service, should have a price placed upon it sufficient to provide the living, annual wage for the laborer, and a fair profit to the enterprise involved.

The guilds must also have consumer protection in mind. This type of protection is manifold: It is the protection of the quality of material, the quality of workmanship and the quality of service. It is likewise protection in price.

Modern Guild Must Stress Social Responsibility

There must be place for a profit motive in the Modern Guild, but profit should not be the first motive. The first motive should be the security of the economic, social, and religious well-being of the members. The cheap, the false and the shabby should be driven from our economic life by the self-regulation of industry. For the honest product a fair price should be demanded. This price should cover every cost starting with the first, namely, the laborer's wage.

In the social field, corporate responsibility for the individual's life should be re-introduced. The frightful tax of sickness and death should be corporately borne. The widow and the orphan should have the solicitude of the more fortunate.

The guild hall can, and should, be re-introduced as the center not only of the business meeting on the corporation's affairs, but likewise as a social center for the guild's activities.

Educational System Could Use Principles

Our entire educational system ought to be re-studied with a view to introducing at least some measure of the apprentice, journeyman and master system, not necessarily as it existed centuries ago but as it fits into conditions today. Our boasted object of education is to prepare for life. Five-million of youth are now idle on our streets. Aside from a handful of technical schools, there is hardly an institution of learning which dares guarantee its graduates a job.

There are 1,250,000 enrolled today in our institutions of higher learning. If the present record holds, 85 per cent of all those who have special training will find themselves in totally different vocations from those they are trained for. The apprentice system once absorbed practically all labor in its educational phase, graduating those whose mastery of a trade entitled them to the name and grade of master.

All these suggestions are in vain, if they become but weak imitations of the economic and social phases of the Medieval Guilds. The guilds had their day in the Ages of Faith when the chapel was part and parcel of the guild hall, and when the chaplain brought to bear upon the problems of the day the sanctions of great moral and religious truths.

Humanism, brotherly love, and a whole catalog of cried-up shibboleths will never reproduce a modern guild system, unless there be first added the sanctions of religion.

EDITOR'S NOTE: With today's article, which undertakes to suggest some modern applications of guild principles, Mr. Ward concludes his present series. This historic study, presented over the last ten weeks in SOCIAL JUSTICE National Magazine, was suggested by the "need of a guild or corporative system" pointed out in the February Letter of the American Bishops, entitled "*The Church and the Social Order.*" This magazine is happy to have been among the first to contribute some stimulation to modern thought upon this question. Naturally, we hope this contribution has been helpful.

Phantom Forecasts of War Do Not Frighten Thinkers

NEW YORK, N. Y.—If the United States is not goaded into declaring war on Germany—immediately, and without any cluttering qualifications—an ambiguous organization known as the *"Research Institute of Industry and Economics, Inc.,"* is going to be bitterly disappointed.

This organization has declared flatly for war for America.

In a pamphlet entitled *"America's Position in This War,"* signed by one Edwin Trent who lists himself as "director," the author takes it upon himself to demonstrate that, while the path of glory may lead but to the grave, that's just the path for us.

Mr. Trent wastes little time in beating around the razberry bush. Instead, he takes the stick in both his hands and beats in demagogic fashion on the backs of those fire-eating monsters, known as the "aggressors."

This is a Typical Case of Propaganda

After working himself into a Chauvinistic lather through two pages of drum-beating, bold-faced type, Mr. Trent concludes: "America's choice is either (1) to furnish the Allies immediately with adequate supplies, credits and money, or (2) to wait until England and France are exhausted and then have American soldiers battle the aggressors."

There is no middle ground, in Mr. Trent's mind. There is no possibility of a revolution in Germany, a revolution in Russia, an upset anywhere. Furthermore, there is no possibility of an Allied victory, Mr. Trent says, save through the intervention of the United States. He says we can either wait until England and France are licked, or anticipate that defeat now by handing over to them for their exclusive use, the products of our farms, field, factories, and financial houses.

This Mr. Trent pulls no punches in his propagandist outburst. Says he: "The United States is now neutral, but its citizens are overwhelmingly sympathetic to Great Britain and France. The American people continue to be outraged by the dastardly deeds and heinous acts of the aggressor nations. They abhor the ideologies of Naziism, Fascism and Communism. The United States was founded by refugees who came to these shores to escape such tyranny."

One Always Can Enlist with Favorite

Mr. Trent laments our neutrality, but it will be observed that he passes up the opportunity to enlist in the French military service, or the British Navy. Apparently physical neutrality and mental belligerency are his preferred personal positions. He's right, however, when he says the United States was founded by refugees from tyranny. But refugees from what tyranny? It hasn't been advertised widely that Miles Standish was a Nazi, that the Pilgrim Fathers were Fascists, or that George Washington fought against the forces of Soviet Russia.

Mr. Trent is well versed in the art and science of prophecy, in addition to all his other talents, it would appear. He writes: "The Nazis will further infuriate the American people and hatred for them will become intensified in the United States. Indeed, it would not be surprising if the American people were aroused to campaign for preparedness, and that diplomatic relations became strained, if not broken, between the United States and Germany."

A more or less casual survey of the known propaganda organizations, and known writers attached to these organizations, fails to disclose either who Mr. Trent is, or what in the name of goodness the *"Research Institute of Industry and Economics, Inc."* is.

The phantom "Mr. Trent" is but one of hundreds of such individuals attached to scores of such organizations. They are, frankly, dealers in hysterical buncombe.

Certainly, Americans disavow *for America* the kind of stuff that goes on in Germany and Russia. Certainly, in the majority, they favor the political freedom of Britain and France against the oppression of Germany and Russia. But they learned in 1918-19 that it is impossible to *force democracy* on anybody, ***and they do not wish to repeat that costly experiment.***

The course for our Mr. Trent, and all the other hundreds of Mr. Trents in this country, is clear: If they must make war with their penny-shocking pamphlets, let them make war on hunger, unemployment, and poverty here. If they must make war on some hapless European country, let them do it in quick and positive fashion by crossing the border and enlisting.

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The Federation of European Nations

A United States of the World, Long Proposed as Scheme for Peace, Always Opposed by Nations Fearing Its Control by Superior Power: League Was Example.

By LEON HAMILTON

WHAT Is to take the place of the League of Nations upon the conclusion of the present war?

Whether this will be another revival of the familiar "federation" scheme, or some new readjustment along ethnic lines, remains to be seen. The latter seems to us more likely; it is discussed by Father Coughlin in his Page of Comment in today's edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE. Briefly, this new alignment of nations according to economic and racial interests foresees a grouping of three big power blocs in Europe: namely, *Slavonic,* including Russia, the Balkans and Turkey; *Germanic,* to include the Reich, Austria, Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Holland and Northern Belgium; and *Latin,* embracing Italy, France, South Belgium, Spain, Portugal and Northern Africa.

British and French statesmen are already envisioning the end of totalitarian autocrats, the re-establishment of a free Poland, a free Bohemia and a free Finland; just treatment for small nations and minorities within nations, and more honorable politico-economic relationships between the nations and peoples of all nations.

Since the beginning of the war, the profession of these high aims has been the subject of frequent discussion in Franco-British government circles. If such commendable aims as have been enunciated could be made the purpose of the next peace conference, the world might be spared another tragedy of Versailles. But until it is definitely known upon what terms the belligerents will agree to lay down their arms, and just what will be the practical and emotional *"quid pro quo"* with which the peacemakers must bargain, there can be no concrete discussions as to the future.

The world remembers all too vividly the Fourteen Points of President Wilson, which were guaranteed to Germany as the goals of the peace conference, and accepted by both Allies and Central Powers as the basis of the Armistice and consequent peace. But the Fourteen Points were ignominiously disregarded by the peacemakers of Versailles, who permitted revenge and hatred to dictate the terms.

Can the United States Keep Out of the Peace?

Whichever group of belligerents wins the present war, the problems of the aftermath of the war will be of utmost seriousness; they will furnish a supreme test of the ability of our present statesmen, and of the morale of the peoples of the world. For no nation wins a war; victor and vanquished, alike, are defeated.

It is quite evident now that neither group of the present belligerents can win a decisive victory, in the sense of permanently subjugating the other. If this present war goes on to a "finish," all the nations concerned in the process of destructive attrition—in finance, commerce, industry, diplomacy and politics—will be thoroughly exhausted and an easy prey to Communism with its philosophy of annihilation. A state of devastating chaos will inevitably ensue from the war, unless there is, somewhere, the will to bring about a "peace with justice"—order out of chaos.

The so-called democratic nations desire the co-operation of the United States of America even more in the next peace than in the present war; and these nations have once more prepared their plan. It is a "Federation of Nations," wherein America will defray not only the costs of the war, as formerly, but also the cost of peace. Even though America can keep out of the war, can we keep out of the peace?

Would America be able to sit by and leave the warring nations to make their own peace? Have we not definitely implicated ourselves in the peace negotiations? As far back as three years ago, America's official spokesmen, presumably in the interests of peace, castigated the aggressors, reiterated international principles, invoked sanctions, aided supposedly-just belligerents in their war against the "aggressors"; and now, America has proposed herself as the international arbiter and judge of peace, not only in isolated incidents such as the Russo-Finnish struggle, but even in the Asiatic and European wars.

President Roosevelt sent Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles to the capitals of Europe and appointed Mr. Myron C. Taylor as an ambassador of peace to the Vatican. Eventually, the President may be able to take the American people into his confidence and reveal what his peace ambassador and his personal envoy have learned.

'Universal Republic' Is an Ancient Concept

So, even though there be no definite peace in sight, it may not be too early to examine, realistically and critically, the various proposals for a "Federation of the States of Europe."

The idea of an international federation—or of a "United States of Europe"—is not new, even in the form put forth first in this present war by M. Paul Reynaud of France. The idea is a "flash-back," as it were, to a scene which took place before the assembly of the League of Nations. In 1929, France's Foreign Minister Aristide Briand made an impressive plea at Geneva for "some sort of federal bond" for the peoples of Europe. Hence, in 1930, the Briand recommendations were referred for further study and report to a League committee, which, however, failed to make a report on the idea.

The idea of a Universal Republic, or "international federation of the world," was put forth by Adam Weishaupt in 1776. Now, history records that Herr Weishaupt in proposing this idea, ostensibly, had in mind a World Republic ruled over by an Illuminist *clicque* dedicated to "Liberty, Fraternity and Equality."

Victor Hugo Forecast United States of Europe

In 1849, Victor Hugo, prophesied the coming of a "United States of Europe." This prophesy seemed capable of fulfillment even though three centuries ago—329 years, to be exact — the assassination of the French monarch, King Henry IV (1553-1610) ended, temporarily at least, the hope of gathering the persistently warring nations of Europe into a peaceful federation.

On many occasions the French monarch had discussed with his own advisors, and with the statesmen of other nations, the possibility of bringing all the nations of Europe into a "federation," thus to save Europe from being bled white in constantly-recurring wars, and to safeguard European culture and civilization from inevitable destruction if wars were to continue.

Even in America, in 1693, William Penn, the Quaker statesman, motivated by a religious philosophy to seek world peace and brotherhood, suggested that Europe might well establish a "nation of federated sovereign States" bound together into a Republic with common ideas and ideals.

Benjamin Franklin, the Boston-born philosopher-patriot wrote:

"If it succeeds, I do not see why you might not in Europe carry the Project of good King Henry IV into execution, by forming a Federal Union and One Grand Republick of all its different States and Kingdoms; by means of a like convention: for we had many interests to reconcile."

Thus, the idea broached publicly by Victor Hugo in his opening speech to the Peace Congress held in Paris in 1849 actually developed into a modified form of the "Franklin scheme" and became known as the "United States of Europe."

On September 5, 1867, the *Union de la Paix* declared that national governments must be swept away to make room for an "international government" and that States and Kingdoms must be prepared to yield to the new "Federation of Republics." But the scheme of the peace congress never advanced beyond the stage of a declaration of the program of the *Union de la Paix.*

Europeans Feared English Domination of World State

However, the idea persisted in the minds of humanitarian idealists as a workable plan. Forty years ago, W. T. Stead, a bold and outspoken journalist and idealistic reformer of the latter Victorian and earlier Edwardian era, visited the capitals on the Continent. In his interviews with high-ranking statesmen, diplomats and rulers, Mr. Stead proposed the ideal of the European federation, and discussed the needs of the nations for just such a federation. However, the London editor's program did not develop beyond a mere proposal, for Europe's crowned — and uncrowned —heads feared that England, then the strongest of the European nations, would create, preserve and rule any such federation, so that the proposed "Federation of States" would be merely an adaptation or modification of the Commonwealth of the Dominions of Great Britain.

In 1909, the late Sir Max Weschler, a personal and intimate friend of the German Kaiser, delivered a lecture before the London Institute and suggested a "Federation of the States of Europe" as the only means to preserve world peace — a world peace threatened from time to time by imminent European and Asiatic struggles. But because Germany was then threatening Great Britain's economic, commercial and financial mastery, British statesmen and economists refused to accept the idea of any Federation of States in which Germany would play an importantly decisive part.

International Communists Take Up Federation Idea

Leon Trotzky, former Soviet War Commissar, and now recognized head of the Fourth International, wrote a series of articles in 1915-16 in *Nashe Slove* (Paris) under the caption of *"The United States of Europe."* Later, we will describe in more detail Comrade Trotzky's idea of the Communist or Soviet federation — an idea which he put forth again only a few months ago.

When Joseph Caillaux was banished from France a document was found in his safe with other important papers outlining a plan for the "United States of Europe." Secret service agents had broken into his personal safe at Florence and uncovered these important documents. Curiously enough, one of the principal charges brought against M. Caillaux was that he "advocated the establishment of the United States of Europe." This was considered by France as "revolutionary and seditious."

Wilson's 14 Points and the League of Nations

The now famous Wilsonian Fourteen Points were made the basis for the Armistice of November 11, 1918, and the term "League of Nations" was used to describe the international federation of States of the world, once more proposed, this time to serve as the instrument of carrying out the Versailles plan.

Emil Ludwig has written in his book, *"Genius and Character"* as follows: "When the United States of Europe becomes a reality people will call Woodrow Wilson its founder." History, however, has already recorded that the idea of the League of Nations and the ideals expressed in the Fourteen Points were recommended to Mr. Wilson by his advisor, Colonel Edward Mandel House.

Even the Allied statesmen recognized House, rather than Wilson, as the "real leader of the American Peace delegation" and, hence, often consulted House instead of Wilson. This deference shown to Col. House, and denied to President Wilson, precipitated the break between them which remained forever unhealed and unbridgeable.

In 1923, Vienna saw the birth of a pan-European movement headed by Count Condenhove-Kalergi. Propaganda urging a union of the Continental States from the largest to the smallest flooded every capital of Europe. Lecturers, well informed on the subject, circulated throughout the nations; paid writers of international reputation spread the ideas before the eyes of the peoples of all nations and statesmen began to discuss seriously the possibilities of such a union.

This time, however, the Balkan nations, seeing in the movement a scheme whereby Austria and Hungary might swallow up the small independent Balkan nations, protested to the world that such a movement would sweep them all into non-existence and defeat the gains of the World War and its subsequent peace treaties.

Economic Co-Operation Leads to Involvements

Although United States statesmen and diplomats have learned that the American people have no stomach for a League of Nations or a World Court, in their determination to steer clear of all foreign intrigue and European entanglements; yet, many of these leaders have pursued the ideology of the League of Nations in their political, diplomatic, financial and commercial schemes.

(Continued on Page 18)

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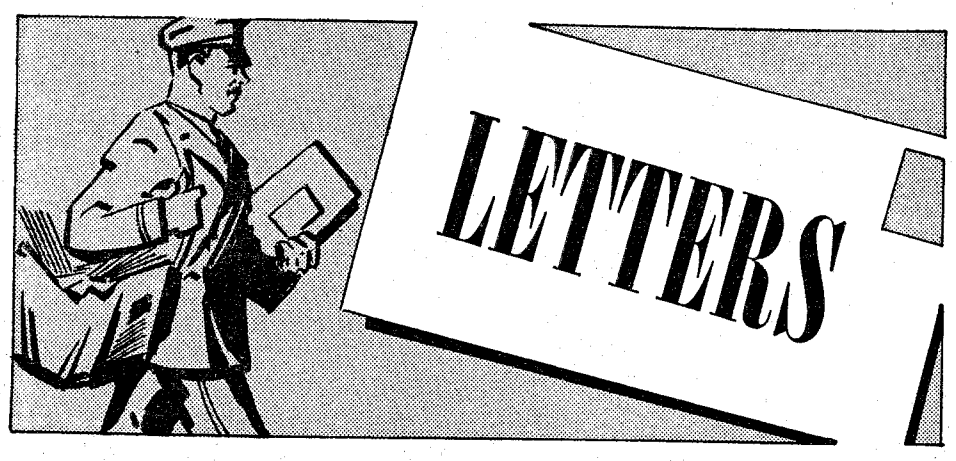

(SOCIAL JUSTICE aims to make this page a free forum and readers' opinions are invited. Naturally, the views expressed are not always those of this magazine. We cannot guarantee that contributions sent to SOCIAL JUSTICE can be returned to the writers. Letters not signed with the writer's name and address cannot be considered, although the name will not necessarily be used. We reserve the right to publish all letters received unless contrary instruction is specifically given.)

Stand Never in Doubt

TO THE EDITOR:

This is to let you know of my sincere appreciation of the fine article about me which you printed in the latest issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

I think I should call your attention to one paragraph in the article which surprised me somewhat, because it misrepresents my position as "unrecorded" on the Supreme Court reorganization question. No one in the Senate ever for a moment doubted how I stood on that proposition. The fact is, the day the President's proposal came to the Senate, I was the first one to announce my emphatic disapproval of his Supreme Court program and was so quoted in the newspapers at the time. I made several radio addresses setting forth my opposition in the strongest possible terms. I enclose a copy of a speech which I made on February 25, 1937, over the Columbia Broadcasting System which expressed my views. I was overwhelmed with letters of approval from all over the country.

I also discussed the subject in the Capper Publications throughout the fight and took the strongest possible stand against Roosevelt's move.

I took an active part in the management of the fight on this phase of the President's reorganization program but did not address the Senate inasmuch as it was the policy of the Republican leadership in the Senate during the debate on the Court packing question to let the Democratic opposition Senators carry on the fight. I think everybody conceded that this was a remarkably fine piece of strategy upon the part of the Republican minority.

On page 7381 of Vol. 81, of the *Congressional Record* for July 22, 1937, you will find I am recorded as voting to send the Court packing bill back to Committee. This was the action which finally disposed of the issue.

I read SOCIAL JUSTICE every week and think you are doing a great job. There can be no question but SOCIAL JUSTICE has a wide-spread influence.

—Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

Readers' Recourse

TO THE EDITOR:

The "Listen If You Like" editorial in *Collier's* branded me an ignoramus. As such, I could not offend the Crowell-Collier Company by continuing to purchase and read their magazines. I dropped them. It certainly made a hole in my supply of secular reading matter.

Previously I had dropped *Time*.

Now, along comes *Scribner's Commentator* and *Reader's Digest* for May and also behave offensively toward Father Coughlin. The *Digest*, with a reprint from *Scribner's*, changes the title but publishes the greater part of the article.

At this writing, I suppose, I am a member of "the lunatic fringe."

Under the circumstances I am compelled to discard all publications printed by these offenders. At the rate I am travelling, my list of popular magazines will soon be "liquidated."

I make it a point always to eliminate ALL publications of the company which indulges in the smear upon Father Coughlin, or his readers and listeners.

In writing this I am hoping for co-operation. I believe the self-respect of "Coughlinites"—even though we be "ignoramuses" and "lunatic fringe"—should be sincere enough to cause them to refrain from insulting such ultra high-grade publishers by reading their output.

—Magazine Reader
San Antonio, Texas

Stands by Testimony

TO THE EDITOR:

I notice in today's press that Mr. Michael J. Quill, international president of the Transport Workers' Union, has sent a telegram to Chairman Dies, demanding an opportunity to appear before his Committee, to refute "a series of unfounded and lying slanders" made against his (Quill's) organization, against himself, as president, and against a number of its elected and trusted leaders, by a "discredited, former member" of their union, who was expelled because he was "an employer agent within the organization."

As the expelled "employer agent within the organization," who made these "unfounded and lying" charges before the Dies Committee, I wish to acquaint Mr. Quill of the fact—if it has not already dawned on him—that I was under solemn oath at the time I made these charges. Therefore, according to his reasoning, I committed perjury — and perjury is a grievous transgression of the law in the eye of both God and man. Consequently, if I perjured myself—as Mr. Quill assumes I did—it behooves him to appear not before the Dies Committee to seek redress but before the Federal Courts and there have meted out to me my just deserts for giving false testimony on oath.

Of course, I am quite satisfied that the "maligned" Mr. Quill will not avail himself of these means to exonerate himself of the charges leveled, knowing as he does that I can substantiate every accusation made to the satisfaction of any court in America.

However, if he should contemplate a court action to do so, I would gladly welcome the opportunity to again re-affirm under oath, once more, every charge made before the Dies Committee, against the Transport Workers' Union, against the International President and against its elected and trusted leaders.

—Thomas Humphrey O'Shea
New York City

Property Buyers Urged to Keep Records of Deal

TO THE EDITOR:

Otto Pollock in SOCIAL JUSTICE, April 8, says that "a man purchasing a home for his own use does not have to pay rent." Now the plain truth of the matter is that the "rent" is so staggering and out of all proportion to the average home owner's income that he is compelled to refinance every 3 or 5 years only to lose the property maybe in the end.

However, Otto Pollock or no one else can tell what the cost of a home is unless he owns his own and has kept an account of all payments pertaining to same.

How many people can you find that are interested enough in their property to keep records? Ask them their mortgage balance, or how much money was paid by them last year, how much of it was interest and how much on the principal, or what it said in the mortgage contract they signed, and how many of them signed for *double the amount* they received, etc.

People aren't interested and never were; and why I can't figure out.

In all transactions where payments of money are made, *balances should always be demanded.* This rule over the years has saved me much.

However, to get back to the cost of home ownership, here is what the F.H.A. booklet says: "If you are a home owner today, the chances are you paid down a certain amount in cash when you bought the property, and then borrowed the balance on mortgage. If you could not pay cash for 40 or 50 per cent of the property's value, you probably had to take out a second mortgage. Hence, mortgages have proven a burden rather than a way to ownership because of the fact that they generally had to be refinanced approximately every 3 to 5 years."

Well, the F.H.A. thinks the old-type mortgage unfair, so let's look into theirs. I was informed (and I do hope the reader will verify these statements by consulting any authority on the subject) that $27.80 was the monthly payment charge on interest and principal for a mortgage loan of $5,000 for 25 years. Mortgage insurance of $25 per year for 25 years is compulsory. This really brings the mortgage up to 5 per cent. I understand this insurance protects the lender, not the borrower!

These figures show an amount of $8,965, or $3,965 profit on $5,000. Sure it's for 25 years, but it's a profit just the same. Only a banker can ask, and get, that profit. Try asking some of your friends for the same profit and you'll receive some funny answers. I tried it.

Well, this isn't all. One must submit these plans, at cost of $15 (even if you can't have the loan you're out $15); next is the down payment (the interest on which you are losing for the number of years you have your home); cost of title guarantee; recording mortgage deed; recording warranty deed; appraisal; fire insurance; taxes; and a service charge of almost $2 per month. Some say on the later mortgages this service charge has been discontinued. However, I saw an account with the service charge added although I did not see the date. Of course, water and upkeep come later. And if any of the payments are late, heaven help you, for the F.H.A. booklet says that for late payments "the lender may charge interest at a rate not to exceed the maximum legal rate permitted by the state."

Now where in thunder does Otto Pollock get the idea that a property owner doesn't pay rent? Even the F.H.A. condemns the old-type mortgage, and I certainly can't see much help in the F.H.A.

Mr. Pollock's case in SOCIAL JUSTICE was misleading in that it gave the amount of credit payments as $200 the first year on principal, and $50 on interest. This credit of $200 is only if the mortgage runs the full 25 years, otherwise the first year's credit is only $110.89, although $358.60 has been paid on interest, principal, and mortgage insurance.

I do sincerely hope the property owners, "timid souls," would make and keep records of their property transactions.

—Mrs. William H. Ingham
North Providence, R. I.

Americans All!

TO THE EDITOR:

When peace-loving Americans plead for non-intervention abroad, they may be charged with being isolationists; but I think it a good idea to call all of them Western Hemisphere Americans.

Thomas Rourke Anton, an explorer, addressing the Miami Acacia Club on the vast resources and advantages of Venezuela, declared that the two Americas need nothing from the Old World. The Western Hemisphere is the last bulwark of democracy.

Americans might be an excellent name for all the people of North, Central and South America. There should be a real effort to spread understanding and a Christian front to unite all these Republics for mutual strength and also for trade.

That is wiser and more American than trying to entangle ourselves in Europe, which, by the way, is no business of ours.

—Jimmie A. Lanigan
Palm Beach, Florida

A Letter From Louisiana

TO THE EDITOR:

The article by J. P. McEvoy, appearing in the *Reader's Digest* for May 1940, captioned *"Whither Father Coughlin?"* marred the magazine for many of its readers.

A perusal of the *Congressional Record* of March 26, 1940, makes clear that Father Coughlin is not the only voice raised for Social Justice in America today, for the pages of said *Record* quote Hon. Robert L. Owen, ex-Senator from Oklahoma, with Senator Glass of Virginia—statesmen, not mere politicians—discussing the monetary bills now pending before Congress, having the best interests of America and Americans at heart, diagnosing the causes and suggesting a cure for unemployment in this country.

Shall foreign agents use unemployment in this country to bring about a revolution between capital and labor in America? Having recognized Russia, America, it seems to me, owes an apology to Almighty God. By recalling recognition accorded to Soviet Russia, and by paying workers honest wages, we can restore self-respect to the working classes so they may again be independent American citizens, with where-with-all sufficient to furnish their children school books and lunches rather than—as in this State—have children look to the State (as Communists do) for anything a parent should furnish his offspring.

"Whither Father Coughlin?" carries a head-note reading: *"Is the Radio Priest 'a growing menace,' a social reformer or a waning demagogue?"* That interrogatory, far from producing the results doubtless hoped for by its inquirer, but stresses the ability and worth of Father Coughlin.

I should judge the writer of *"Whither Father Coughlin?"* to be a lax Catholic—so intoxicated with his own conceit he must needs belittle the judgment and good taste of his "75-year-old mother," by relating, after she listens to Father Coughlin over the radio, she prays—"God bless him!"

—Miss Winifred Leppert
Mandeville, Louisiana

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Alien Agents and War Propaganda

Wisconsin Congressman Warns That America's Experience of 1914-17 Is Being Repeated in Press, Radio

By HON. LEWIS D. THILL
Representative from Wisconsin

From the Congressional Record, April 18, 1940

DURING the last few days I have spoken to a number of my colleagues in Congress, and they have expressed real fears that this country might enter into the war now going on in Europe.

Their opinion was that war propaganda would overcome the American desire for peace and neutrality and would induce America to enter the war.

The seriousness of the situation resulting from the dissemination of war propaganda in the United States cannot be over-emphasized. Much propaganda material appears in the newspapers; it is heard over the radio; it is mailed to the office and the home; it comes to the desks of Members of Congress every day. How much of this information is false cannot be gauged by the average person. Needless to say, much of this propaganda is a skillful misrepresentation of facts; some of it has an element of deceit in it; some of it is a deliberate statement of untruth, and most of it can be characterized as a vicious and vile fraud upon the American people. Congress should take immediate steps to eradicate this evil.

I have introduced a resolution, *House Resolution 410*, to appoint a special committee to investigate war propaganda in the United States. The resolution proposes an investigation of:

(1) the extent, character, and objects of war propaganda activities in the United States;

(2) the dissemination, written or oral, from foreign countries or from within this country, of propaganda or news items, radio broadcasts, motion pictures, or other media which are calculated or intended to draw the United States into a foreign war or to create internal strife;

(3) any, and all activities of belligerents, individuals, groups, organizations, or corporations, which have for their purpose, direct or indirect, to involve this nation in war;

(4) all other questions in relation to war propaganda that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation to protect and preserve the neutrality of the United States and to keep this nation at peace.

American Thought Warped by Propaganda

The minds of American citizens are being warped by propaganda which comes from foreign sources in the shape of literature, radio broadcasts, newspaper articles and platform speeches. No one knows how many agents of warring nations are posing as lecturers and journalists for the principal purpose of shaping American foreign policy. Russia alone has spent millions of dollars in its campaign to spread Communism in the United States, thereby infusing false doctrines, creating distrust and producing a spirit of unrest in this country.

Under an Act of Congress approved June 8, 1938, all agents of foreign governments, companies, or individuals are required to register with the State Department and give full information as to their activities. I have before me *Publication No. 1370 of the Department of State*. This is a pamphlet pertaining to the laws and regulations administered by the Secretary of State governing the registration of agents of foreign principals and the notification of agents of foreign governments.

Law Defines a Foreign Agent

The act approved June 8, 1938 (*52 Stat. 631*), entitled *"An act to require the registration of certain persons employed by agencies to disseminate propaganda in the United States, and for other purposes,"* as amended by the act approved August 7, 1939 (*Public No. 319, 76th Cong., 1st sess.*), contains this definition:

(d) The term "agent of a foreign principal" means any person who acts or engages or agrees to act as a public-relations counsel, publicity agent, or as agent, servant, representative or attorney for a foreign principal, and shall include any person who receives compensation from or is under the direction of a foreign principal: Provided, however, That such term shall not include—

(1) A duly accredited diplomatic or consular officer of a foreign government who is so recognized by the Department of State of the United States; nor

(2) Any official of a foreign government recognized by the United States as a government other than a public-relations counsel or publicity agent or a citizen of the United States whose status and the character of whose duties as such official are of record in the Department of State of the United States.

(3) Any member of the staff of or person employed by a duly accredited diplomatic or consular officer of a foreign government.

(4) Any person performing only private, non-political, financial, mercantile or other activities in furtherance of the bona-fide trade or commerce of such foreign principal; nor

(5) Any person engaged only in activities in furtherance of bona-fide religious, scholastic, academic or scientific pursuits or of the fine arts.

Registration of Alien Agents Required

Every person who is now an agent of a foreign principal must file with the Secretary of State a registration statement under oath.

Every person who has filed a registration statement must thereafter file a supplemental statement, within 30 days after the expiration of each period of 6 months succeeding the first filing. The original registration statement contains 19 questions which must be answered; there must be indicated the name of the registrant, the status of the registrant, his principal business address and so forth

I wrote to the Secretary of State and asked him to supply me with a list of these agents, their names and their compensation. Under date of March 4, he advised me as follows:

Department of State
Washington, March 4, 1940

The Honorable Lewis D. Thill,
House of Representatives

My Dear Mr. Thill: I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 29, 1940, and, in compliance with your request, transmit herewith a copy of the most recent list available containing the names and addresses of agents of foreign principals who have registered with the Secretary of State pursuant to the terms of the act of June 8, 1938, as amended, requiring the registration of agents of foreign principals.

I regret that the limited facilities of the Department have not been sufficient to enable it to assemble and publish the detailed information contained in the registration statements and supplemental registration statements which have been filed in conformity with the above-mentioned legislation. These documents now number over a thousand.

Information submitted by agents of foreign principals for filing pursuant to the *Act of June 8, 1938*, as amended, becomes, as you know, a matter of public record in accordance with the terms of the act. Should you, therefore, wish to obtain further information of the character described in your letter, I should be glad at any time, upon your request, to arrange to make these files available to anyone you may wish to designate for examination in the Department.

As of possible interest, I am enclosing a copy of the pamphlet, *"Agents of Foreign Principals and of Foreign Governments,"* which contains under part I the provisions of law and regulations governing the registration of agents of foreign principals.

Sincerely yours,
Cordell Hull

363 Foreign Agents Legally Registered

I felt that the information I sought would be worthwhile for the Members of the House and for the country at large, so I had the registration statements on file with the Secretary of State checked and certain information taken from them.

As of March 19, 1940, there were 363 such agents registered with the Secretary of State. Among those listed is John W. Wheeler-Bennett of the British Library of Information, 51 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y. It is the purpose of the British Library of Information and John Wheeler-Bennett to spread British propaganda in the United States.

There is also listed the name of Heinz Beller, 17 Battery Place, New York City. His foreign principal is the German government. He is director of the German Library of Information and as such it is his duty to spread Nazi propaganda in the United States.

There is also listed Emanuel Silverstone, 729 Seventh Avenue, New York City, and Morris Helprin, the same address. These men represent Alexander Korda Film Productions, Ltd., and they supervise the exploitation and distribution of films produced in England. One of the films which they are currently distributing in the United States is entitled *"The Lion Has Wings."* This is a bold piece of propaganda which presents the English side of the war. The motion picture shows death and destruction of Nazis as a triumphant and exhilarating experience for British fighters.

Propaganda Film Is Cited As Example

The theater critic for the *Washington Post* in an article appearing in the March 7, 1940, issue has this to say about the picture:

"Like an H. G. Wells forecast in terrifying reality, *'The Lion Has Wings'* is an avowedly propaganda film, at once ugly and fascinating . . . No matter how much one may wish England to win the war against Hitlerism, this film is a disturbing experience, a grim ultimatum that in wartime, intelligence goes on the shelf while life is disorganized for a parade of destruction. Factories turn out death missiles, the triumphs of life becoming the deaths of others. Smiling Englishmen and grim-faced Nazis reflect the disease of civilization . . .

"Non-comparative things are compared. All Nazis goosestep; they have none of the traditional sports of the English. Death, when it comes to the flying English, comes gloriously and off the screen; but the Grim Reaper sends the taut-faced Nazi plummeting earthward in his airplane in full view of the camera."

Another agent listed is John M. Taylor, of San Antonio, Tex. His principal is Nicholas Rodriguez—secret address—head of the Nationalist Party of Mexico. Taylor handles publicity in any form. In the case of Nicholas Rodriguez it is purely revolutionary so far as Mexico is concerned. Rodriguez plans a new Mexican administration, so the registration statement indicates.

Reluctant Signer Revealed As Soviet Agent

Another agent listed with the Department of States is Bookniga, Inc., 255 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Before this organization or corporation would register, the Attorney General had to start proceedings against it and an indictment was actually brought against the individuals who ran this corporation, namely, Morris Liskin, Raphael Rush and Norman Weinberg. It was definitely shown that Bookniga, Inc., was an agent of a Russian organization and that they were distributing and selling communistic propaganda material in this country.

(At this point Mr. Thill asked unanimous consent to insert a list of the agents registered with the Secretary of State, together with the names of the foreign principals, the nature of the agent's business, the compensation and the agent's nationality. *Congressional Record*, April 18, pages 7185-95.)

The American reading public has been trained to accept as true the information contained in the daily press; as a result the readers of the daily newspapers accept the information contained in the news articles of European war correspondents, as truthful presentations when as a matter of fact the news articles are censored and colored by the nation which permits the release of the articles. The official government news agencies not only disguise and distort the facts, but they are often guilty of preposterous lying. For example, on February 23, two days after Russian planes bombed the Swedish city of Pajala, the official Soviet News Agency issued this statement:

"Not a single Soviet plane has flown over Pajala."

But on March 5 the Soviet government had to admit its planes had bombed Pajala. On another occasion, Russia's Molotov stated to the United States Ambassador in Moscow:

"The Soviet government has not bombed cities and will not do so."

Yet the world knows that Soviet planes almost daily bombed the city of Helsinki and Finnish civilians.

Radio Dramas Sell Germany's Viewpoint

Propaganda was one of the main avenues for developing a war attitude in the minds of the American people from 1914 to 1917. Today, the masses are more subject to direct appeal than in 1914, because of the radio. The fact that Americans listen to the radio every day has brought in a new style of war propaganda. The war is discussed on short-wave international hook-ups. Germany is particularly active in presenting such propaganda broadcasts. Americans are supposed to listen to the fictional characters of Schmidt and Smith, a German and an Englishman who meet and chat via the short waves over their coffee cups in a Swiss

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Comment
by Father Coughlin

(Continued from Page 7)

is the place and the date arranged for the meeting of the delegates of British labor.)

Certainly, these delegates will ask themselves this question: "What do we get out of war, win, draw or lose?"

* * *

Broken Promises in Newspaper Files

It is of peculiar interest to read Polish papers published during the fateful three weeks previous to the declaration of war.

Story after story was run indicating to the readers the sure fulfilment of the pledges made by Downing Street. That the British fleet would occupy the Baltic; that British planes would swarm over Warsaw; that British and French troops would cross the Rhine—these "futures" were treated as "presents."

It is understandable why the Polish people, fed such propaganda, were so keen for a war that proved to be disastrous.

* * *

Rabbi Urges German People Oust Hitler

RABBI Louis I. Newman recently advised an audience that the end of Hitler's rule will help the Germans at the peace table.

We quote *The New York Herald Tribune* of Sunday, April 28, 1940, on this news item. It says:

"The German people should take to heart the recent speech of Alfred Duff Cooper, former First Lord of the Admiralty, in which he said that England should make war against the whole German nation as well as the Nazi leaders, Rabbi Louis I. Newman said yesterday at Congregation Rodeph Sholom, 7 West Eighty-third Street.

" 'Duff Cooper's speech holding the German people at fault for the sins of their leaders should be taken to heart by the masses of the nation,' said Rabbi Newman, 'even though every one deplores the necessity which prompted its delivery.

" 'For a long time now the democratic peoples have hoped against hope that the German common people would throw off the yoke of tyranny and accept the hand of fellowship which has been tendered them by the British masses.

" 'But this has proved to be a snare and a delusion, and it seems tragically true that the only lesson which the Germans will take to heart will be a military defeat on the battlefield . . . Perhaps, if the German people realize that the longer they tolerate Hitler the worse will be their lot at the peace conference the quicker they will plan to eliminate the Nazis and set about negotiating a just peace.' "

Judging from the way the British labor people — representing the masses—are reacting to Mr. Chamberlain and his government, it might be a good thing for many other leaders to seek oblivion before terms will be discussed at a peace table.

* * *

Disaster in Either Direction

THE DETROIT NEWS prints an article on its financial page, (issue of May 2, 1940), written by George T. Hughes, a New York financial expert. Speaking of the additional billions of credit dollars in our banks, Mr. Hughes says:

"Now there are various theories about the ultimate effect of this constantly widening credit base, a base upon which no superstructure has yet been erected, but the one most generally advanced is that it is a standing invitation to inflation, an invitation which as yet has not been accepted. If a person asks why it has not been accepted he is told that it is 'lack of confidence,' which for the sake of argument one may accept as approximately correct. The next question is what would happen if confidence should suddenly be restored. Before taking up that, however, it is proper to inquire how 'confidence' can be regained and the Wall Street prescription is as short as it is simple. Turn out the New Deal . . .

"It does seem quite proper, however, to point out, that for whatever reason or in whatever way this much desired 'confidence' is recovered and these idle funds are put to work the inevitable sequence must be a business and speculative boom of unprecedented proportions. No power resides in any existing agency to control or prevent it. The Federal Reserve could not stop it. Neither could the S.E.C. which, incidentally, one opposition candidate for the presidency is quoted in Wall Street, without authority doubtless, as saying that he would destroy.

"Needless to add that speculative Wall Street, so long on a starvation diet would gorge itself at the feast. Nor would its appetite be dulled by remembrances of the sequel to the last speculative spree."

As most persons understand, the entire credit structure of finance is dependent upon confidence. According to Mr. Hughes, lack of confidence keeps the billions of credit dollars idle; and a restoration of confidence will bring on an uncontrolled inflation.

It seems as if this gentleman, together with many other financial observers, has given himself over to economic predestination, with disaster facing us both from the left and the right.

* * *

Currency Decline Reflects China's Fate

THOSE OF US who are concerned with building churches in China are confronted with a new problem. Formerly, $2,000 of American money was good for a $20,000 Chinese church, taking into consideration the exchange in money, the low cost of materials and the low price paid to labor.

And now, that $2,000 might be considered too much to contribute for a $20,000 Chinese church, here is what has happened, according to a Shanghai dispatch of May 2, 1940:

"Chinese national currency was buffeted hard today and in Shanghai declined approximately one-fourth of its previous value in American dollars.

"The slide — from about 16½ Chinese dollars against the American dollar yesterday, to between 20 and 21, this afternoon — was attributed primarily to lack of support for Chinese currency by the British-Chinese stabilization fund. With this was linked the uncertainty over events in Europe.

"The news spread rapidly today that the British-Chinese fund, which has long supported the Chinese dollar, had for the time being, at least stopped transactions here. This followed widely prevalent reports in recent days that the stabilization fund, largely at Hong Kong, had dwindled rapidly and that it was doubtful whether Great Britain, in view of her own war-time financial burdens, would continue support for the Chinese dollar."

To explain this financial phenomenon, let us become introduced to Wang Ching-wei. Recently this gentleman was made puppet ruler of China in the Japanese-sponsored government. Formerly, he was the right-hand man of Chiang Kai-shek and leader of the forces of two-million Chinese soldiers fighting against Japan. Well, Wang Ching-wei has deserted the Chinese cause and has gone over to Japan with most of his followers.

From a European viewpoint, Germany's Oriental ally — Japan — thus has met with considerable success. And this success would not have been forthcoming except Germany and Soviet Russia had joined hands with the understanding that Russia would cease interfering with Japan's activities in a certain portion of China.

Already Japan is victor in the war, as far as the Orient is concerned.

* * *

Australia Debates Jewish Refugees

JEWISH REFUGEES from European countries will be cared for—at least as far as Australia is concerned.

According to a wireless to *The New York Times* (Sunday, May 5, 1940) we read the following dispatch:

"Fifty leading citizens of New South Wales have signed a manifesto approving a proposal for free land for the League of Jewish Territorial Colonization, whose secretary, Dr. I. Steinberg, is touring Australia to enlist support for settlement of Jewish refugees in the Kimberley district in Northern West Australia.

"It has been endorsed by the West Australia Government, prominent citizens of the State of Victoria and the Australasian Council of Trade Unions, governing body of the industrial labor movement. The league proposes to seek the support of all the states before asking the Commonwealth Government to approve the admission of Jewish settlers.

"It is proposed to settle the refugees on a 7-million-acre tract in Kimberley, the league providing the money necessary to develop the area. Young Jews selected by the league would arrive first to build houses, roads and irrigation projects and prepare the land for cultivation. Advisers and administrators would be Australians, and English would be spoken and Australian laws observed.

"The manifesto points out that while Kimberley is of little interest to Australians, the soil is fertile, the climate not too hot for Europeans and rainfall adequate."

According to a later dispatch, certain Australian citizens — hitherto homeless, jobless and penniless—are now demanding equal treatment with the Jews. Thus, matters are complicated.

* * *

Capitalism Nearing Showdown, Is View

JEROME M. FRANK, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, secretly outlined to high army officers a war-time finance plan capable of providing $20-million for armaments. After an elapse of two weeks, the United Press reporters discovered the contents of his speech.

Last week, Dr. Keynes' plan was put into practice in Great Britain—a plan taxing all pay envelopes 20 per cent; of this 20 per cent a portion of it will be kept as absolute taxes; and a portion of it will be returned if and when the Government feels able to return this forced loan.

Be not alarmed. Mr. Frank's plan has not yet passed Congress. Nevertheless, it indicates the mind of those men now in office on matters of financing a possible war.

Speaking of Congress, Mr. Baxter, the renowned economist, has indicated that the 1940 personnel in the House of Representatives will be definitely Republican; that the 1940 personnel in the Senate will be definitely Democratic; that the Chief Executive, whoever he is, will find himself as silent as Calvin Coolidge, his voice being drowned out by the interminable debates between the two Houses.

Another informed economist, whose weekly letter is read religiously by prominent business men, financiers and students, holds to the opinion that, following the present European war, which is soon to terminate, business will rise rapidly in America through some inflationary means, but will be forced to retreat following the competition to be engaged in between the European totalitarians and the North American democracies, who will be competing for South American trade. This latter economist goes so far as to predict that within the next 10 years capitalism, as represented by Washington and New York, and totalitarianism, as represented by Berlin, Paris, Rome, Madrid and Lisbon, will witness a showdown.

The showndown, according to this gentleman, will take place on the La Platte estuary, the capitalists and anti-capitalists fighting it out for South American trade.

Behind The News

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS article, under date of May 6, 1940, indicates that the State Department, under the directorship of Sumner Welles, is conducting an extensive research into post war world economic conditions.

This is good news.

The present survey seemingly includes a review of world policies preceding the war; a review of disarmament; and, thirdly, a review of international relations over the past twenty years.

The study includes America's post-war position, current negotiations in respect to post war trade, and the diplomatic, economic and political mistakes which brought about the present war.

Encouraging is the fundamental thesis that there is an economic cause for the present war resting upon the availability of raw materials to satisfy a world demand by the maldistribution of these materials which precludes their use by certain world powers. It is to be hoped that the State Department will contribute an analysis to the nation as part of its survey.

In the survey being conducted for the State Department, an examination of the conscience of America will be good for the national soul.

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Sons of War Lands Are Loyal Americans

Suspicion That Sympathy for Homeland Imperils Our Neutrality Is a Libel on Thousands of Industrious and Patriotic Immigrant Citizens

By Staff Correspondent of
SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—When the field-green Nazi hordes of Adolf Hitler clomped and clanked into Denmark and Norway, it was predicted freely in parts of this capital that the German dictator had taken a fatal step.

It was suggested that the war had come to North America, for Denmark controls Greenland. It was suggested that people now would look at the war with a new vision, and it was said that the Danes and Norwegians in this country, both numerous, would join with the disillusioned Poles, Czechs, and other grudge-bearing European-American groups and would pledge themselves to the destruction of Hitlerism.

Thus, the ultimate effect of Hitler's rashness, the prophets foretold, would be to cast this nation into war on Germany after propaganda, combined with love of mother country, had fanned the flames of hatred.

Hate Talk Always Perilous to Peace

Such talk is dangerous, for it involves the continued peace, happiness and prosperity of this nation. The possibilities of fulfillment of such prophetic talk, accordingly, should be given searching examination.

It is not fair, first of all, to assume that every naturalized citizen of Danish, Norwegian, Polish, Swedish and Czech descent is obsessed with a love of mother country exceeding his devotion to the United States—the land of adoption that has raised most of these staunch immigrants to places of comparative prosperity.

It would be necessary to assume that these immigrant citizens would willingly sacrifice all they have accomplished in this land of promise to enter a bloody, grudge war on Hitler of Germany.

Without these assumptions, the dire prophecy falls flat.

Scandinavians Among Our Best Citizens

Now, as to the truth of the assumptions—first of all, the national groups in question have been among the most peaceful and industrious of our American peoples. The Danes, Swedes, Norwegians and Poles have been noted, not for a warlike manner, but for a highly-developed domesticity. They have been industrious soil-tillers or factory workers who, in many cases, have raised themselves to places of prominence in the nation's cultural, economic and political life.

And while the majority of these most certainly cannot be "neutral in spirit" while war rages at the doors of the nation they once called home; while they cannot be expected to applaud the conquests of Hitler, they *can be neutral in act.* While they can give freely of their resources for the relief of their national brothers, it is unlikely they would willingly break up their families to send sons abroad to fight, after encouraging this nation to enter the war.

Furthermore, this nation is composed of immigrants from all lands, and not solely of immigrants from Central Europe. The nation abounds with citizens of Irish, French, English, Canadian, Hungarian, Italian, Roumanian, Jugoslavian, Belgian, and Swiss descent. Thus, if this nation reflects the war abroad in its nationalistic groups, then it reflects it in full, and not in part. If the sons of lands allied with the British and French feel strongly about the war in a partisan way, is it not certain that, some if not all, Germans and Italians feel equally strongly about it? Do not the partisans of one camp checkmate those of the other?

Sympathy Groups Numerically Balanced

Most certainly they do. In the interests of truth concerning national groups and their part in inspiring a policy of war for this country, your SOCIAL JUSTICE correspondent has undertaken a survey of American groups of foreign descent, divided according to their natural sympathies in the European war. It should be pointed out that in most cases the national groups are *against* one participant, or set of participants, rather than in *favor* of one or the other.

This survey shows that enemies of each set of belligerents counterbalance each other, almost with equal weight while a sizable group remains undetermined, awaiting the turn of the war. Thus the latter must be considered neutral.

Americans of French, British, Canadian, Polish, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish and Czechoslovakian descent may be said to *oppose* the cause of Germany. Collectively, these citizens of America number 5,696,000. They are divided as follows: French, 135,000; British, 1,402,000; Canadian, 1,278,000; Polish, 1,268,000; Scandinavian (Danish, Norwegian, Swedish), 1,122,000; Czechoslovakian, 491,000.

Likewise American citizens of Italian, German, Russian, Irish and Austrian descent may be said to oppose the cause of Britain and France. They number 5,665,000, divided as follows: Italian, 1,790,000; German, 1,608,000; Russian, 1,153,000; Irish, 744,000; Austrian, 370,000.

Thus, these groups, separated by natural sympathies or disaffections, stand each other off, as it were—an "army" of 5,665,000 against Britain, and another "army" of 5,696,000 against Germany.

At the same time other American citizens of European, or Asiatic descent supposedly remain neutral, as this is written. Prominent among these are the Hungarians, 274,000; Roumanians, 146,000; Jugoslavs, 211,000; Swiss, 113,000; West Indies nationals, 106,000; Belgians, 21,000; Dutch, 133,000. With passage of time and possible new depradations, the sympathies of these nationals may change. They then will swell the numbers of one camp, or the other.

Loyal Immigrants Have Made America

America always has depended upon the sturdiness, ambition and consistency of her immigrant stock. America has offered these immigrants, and their children's children, a happy home in a free land. These immigrants, in turn, have helped to make America the land that it is.

It seems unthinkable that any European group resident in this country under citizenship status would willingly jeopardize this land of promise by committing it to a grudge war. But that is what the propagandists of prophecy would have us believe.

If the Poles of America, the Czechs of America, the Danes, Norwegians, Swedes, Irish, British, Armenians, or Germans of America become vocal in a demand for war, it will be because their national sympathies have been fired to frenzy by propagandist pleaders.

The most comforting thought for these hardy immigrant Americans is that while their brothers suffer under the sword, they, in America, may help them by their contributions, their prayers, their efforts to build anew after war has passed.

To advocate armed intervention in their behalf would be to visit upon the New World, the chaos that has gripped the Old.

Alien Agents and War . . .

(Continued from Page 15)

hotel. A similar pair are Johnny and Jimmy, "Canadians," who pronounce the typical colonist's point of view. Another dialog goes on between Fritz and Fred, the "friendly quarrelers." The arguments invariably are won by the German point of view . . .

British propaganda prior to the last World War was amazing in its methods and in the effect it produced. I have before me *Harper's Magazine* for March, 1918. It contains an article entitled, *"The United States and the War."* This article was written by the Right Honorable Sir Gilbert Parker, and he brazenly reveals that he became responsible for American publicity practically since the day when war broke out between England and the Central Powers. The scope of his department was very extensive, and its activities covered a wide range. Let me quote his own words, as follows:

"Among the activities was a weekly report to the British Cabinet on the state of American opinion, and constant touch with the permanent correspondents of American newspapers in England. I also frequently arranged for important public men in England to act for us by interviews in American newspapers; and among these distinguished people were Mr. Lloyd George (the present Prime Minister), Viscount Grey, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Bonar Law, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir Edward Carson, Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Walter Runciman (the Lord Chancelor), Mr. Austin Chamberlain, I ord Cromer, Will Crooks, Lord Curzon, Lord Gladstone, Lord Haldane, Mr. Henry James, Mr. John Redmond, Mr. Selfridge, Mr. Zangwill, Mrs. Humphrey Ward and fully a hundred others.

British Propaganda Chief Tells How It Was Done

"Among other things, we supplied 360 newspapers in the smaller States of the United States with an English newspaper, which gives a weekly review and comment on the affairs of the war. We established connection with the man in the street through cinema pictures of the army and navy, as well as through interviews, articles, pamphlets, etc., and by letters in reply to individual American critics, which were printed in the chief newspapers of the State in which they lived, and were copied in newspapers of other and neighboring States. We advised and stimulated many people to write articles; ***we utilized the friendly services and assistance of confidential friends; we had reports from important Americans constantly and established association by personal correspondence with influential and eminent people of every profession in the United States, beginning with university and college presidents, professors and scientific men and running through all the ranges of the population.***

"We asked our friends and correspondents to arrange for speeches, debates and lectures by American citizens but we did not encourage Britishers to go to America and preach the doctrine of entrance into the war. Besides an immense private correspondence with individuals, we had our documents and literature sent to great numbers of public libraries, Y.M.C.A. societies, universities, colleges, historical societies, clubs and newspapers."

These are the methods used 20 to 25 years ago to get the United States into war. Similar methods are being used today, and we can see them at work all around us. Sometimes officials of foreign governments speak out of turn, as did the attorney general of Ontario, just recently. He stated that it was Canada's duty to do everything within her power to enlist the active support of the United States in the cause of the Allies. What sort of a good neighbor policy is that? Are we good neighbors only if they can use us? Nothing seems more important to some foreigners than to get the United States into war. How much help do they want? Let me quote Attorney General Conant's exact words:

"With their vast resources and materials and men and their industrial capacity added to those of the Allies, there could be no question as to the outcome."

Get those words, "and men." They want not only our resources and our materials, not only cash and carry, not only credit, not only bombing planes, but they also want our boys to fight across the seas on foreign battlefields . . .

Every type of propaganda is being used to get us into war. Falsehood is being deliberately used to get this nation involved in the conflict abroad, just as every belligerent uses falsehood as a weapon of warfare to deceive its own people, to curry the favor of the neutrals and to misinform the enemy. Foreign propaganda agents are using our freedom of the press and of speech for a purpose which may result in destruction of our form of government. They are trying to entangle us in a conflict that would force a dictatorship upon America. Let us avoid a repetition of the mistake we made in 1914-17, when we listened to the siren voice of paid war propagandists. We must vigorously uncover the artful deceit of these foreign agents; we must expose their falsehoods to the light of truth, because we want no part of war and its hateful consequences. We must fight with all our hearts to remain neutral and at peace.

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HELLO FOLKS:

Well, here I am once again t' tell y' th' lates' develupments 'round these parts. Well, ennyway, 'round th' sekshun uv th' country I come in kontakt with—wich isn't an awful lot, when 'y come t' think 'bout it. Golly, I jus' aint been around. My world is a small one, if y' stop 'n look at it, like I said before. But it's a nice, safe world, too, with nothin' t'do but look after things at th' office a bit 'n see that th' Boss is takin' care uv 'n gets his rest 'n a littul exersize 'n that th' gardners're 'tendin' t' th' flowers 'n trees 'round th' Shrine 'n makin' th' rounds at night t' see that no prowlers're lurkin' on th' property—that's all I've got t' do these days 'sides helpin' th' Boss worry 'bout th' war 'n stuff'n things. I'm not gonna 'spress my opinyun 'bout th' war—I'm a "nootrol"—'n I aim t' stay that way.

' ' '

Good at Running Bases

All those things I've menshuned above makes it look like I don't have enny fun at all, don't they? Well, I manage to live a balunced life f'r myself. I b'lieve that's 's importunt 's havin' a balanced diet, don't you? Ennybuddy who thinks they c'n work all th' time 'n never play a littul 'n relax is jus' a littul bit handikapped—so, not wantin' to be handikapped, I get out 'n play with th' boys 'n girls over in th' lot cross th' way where they've got a swell setup f'r baseball. Gee! I love that game! I wish I could have th' fun uv whalin' that ol' ball 'n makin' it fly like a bird, 'n I wish I could wind up 'n send it curvin' in 'r out jus' as I wanted it t' fool th' fella up at bat. But that can't be—I'm not built f'r it—so all I c'n do is run th' bases. 'N b'lieve me—I sure make th' dust fly when I do. Sometimes I skid 'n have an awful time gettin' my big hulk 'round 'n back on th' base in time so's I won't be tagged out.

Y' c'n bet I'm ready t' eat ev'rything in sight when I get through with one uv those games. Mary says she doesn't know what she's gonna do with me t' fill me up 'n keep down th' bills like she's tryin' t' do. Too bad I'm not a vegutarian—but I can't help it—I like my meat 'n bones 'n jus' can't get along without 'em.

Th' worse part 'bout playin' baseball is this—'n I know you boys'll agree with me—I get hooked f'r a bath more offun 'n I feel I should. Golly, Mr. Coughlin's after me all th' time. Y'd think a littul brushin 't get th' dust 'n sand outta my hair'd be enuf — but no — th' whole works, ev'ry time! I wonder sometimes if he ever remembers how it was when he was young. I'll bet he didn't think bein' all shined up was fun enny more than I do. It sorta kramps y'r style. Course, now, I don't objekt t' bein' sanatary 'n clean—but there's such a thing's bein' too fussy, too. Oh, well! What c'n a fella do 'bout it, ennyway?

' ' '

Golf Bark Not Appreciated

I got inta a bit uv trubbul th' other day—bein' too frisky 'n playful again. Father Peter—"our han'some assistunt"—they call him that at th' house 't tease him—is a golf-bug. Boy, I don't mean maybe, either! 'N he works at it t' get his shots jus' so. Boy, "it don't mean a thing if it ain't got that swing!" (I heard that somewhere). Oh, 'n his putts! How a ball ever refuses t' land in th' cup when he's puttin' is beyond me. Well, t' get on with my story—which I'm lucky t' be here t' tell—I thought I'd hang 'round 'n see how th' game was played by them what knows how t' play it. Well, my presunts wasn't reely welcome, I soon found out.

Golfers're probably th' most sensitive peepul God ever created. If y' move when they're "addressin' th' ball"—whatever that means—y' put 'em off balance 'n spoil things. If y' bark a littul encouragement when they're puttin', they fly off th' handul like 's if they were outta their mind 'n y're totully t' blame f'r th' littul white pill they call a ball goin' miles past where they wanted it. Oh, me! I shure got myself in wrong with Father Peter, cause I did ev'ry one uv those things. He's quite a mild fella, easy goin' 'n all that, as a rule—but don't get in his hair when he's perfektin' his golf shots. Somethin's libul t' happen—if y'aren't careful. I was careful. When I saw I'd gone a littul too far bein' funny, I crawled inta my dog house all by myself, 'fore he had a chance to put me there.

' ' '

Well, my friends, time's up. I hafta say goodbye again. But 'fore I sign off—how are y' doin' with th' subskripshuns? Don't f'rget we need 'em—'n we need 'em bad. Don't let ennything interfere with y'r gettin' at least one new one this week.

'Bye!

—PAL

P.S. Watch out f'r a speshul artikul I'm gettin' ready f'r nex' week's isshue of SOCIAL JUSTICE. I've been doin' some deetektuf work 'round th' Shrine property 'n I've got my stuff jus' 'bout all t'gether 'n ready f'r publikashun. It's got t'do with a subversuv movement that's gotta be squelshed.

—PAL

' ' '

A Federation of Nations

(Continued from Page 13)

This economic co-operation indicates a strong desire on the part of the administration to enter into some sort of economic federation. America's close financial, commercial, diplomatic and military co-operation with the Allies indicates, too, that some of America's statesmen believe that this country's welfare rests in some sort of an economic, military and financial federation with the great empires.

To justify such obvious breaches of neutrality, these American statesmen point out that America is obligated to fight against political and economic totalitarianism; first, to preserve her allies' political and economic system, and, secondly, ***to lay the foundations for a plan of permanent peace.***

Thus, America's statesmen, or politicians are definitely League of Nations-minded, although they may—even quite honestly—deny the accusation.

(To Be Continued)

Coming Soon In 'Social Justice'

READERS of SOCIAL JUSTICE National Magazine, in the forthcoming weeks of late Spring and early Summer, are assured, besides a continuing policy of frank and honest interpretation of the important news of the world, some treats of special reader interest.

Among them, to specify only a few, will be:

A fascinatingly interesting survey of the Franciscan missions in Florida, Georgia and South Carolina—**"The Spanish Southeast" by the Reverend Diomede Pohlkamp, O.F.M.**

"SPHERES OF INFLUENCE," another significant series of articles by Louis B. Ward, Editorial Director of SOCIAL JUSTICE. Some little known facts of history will be presented as a background for a practical commentary on contemplated fundamental changes in the economy of nations.

These highlights of special interest will be in addition to the regular features upon which the readers of this National Magazine have come to depend:

Father Coughlin's Page of Comment; the "news" of social justice principles in farm and factory and in the councils of the nation in Washington; the story behind the story of world propaganda; and the trail of the Red serpent of anti-Christian Communism wherever it raises its head in American life.

That, briefly, is our policy and our promised program. New readers and old will know what to look for in these columns. SOCIAL JUSTICE will not let its readers down for any "Summer doldrums."

The League of the Little Flower Requests You to Pray for the Sick and the Dead

"I beseech you therefore, brethren, through our Lord Jesus Christ and by the charity of the Holy Ghost, that you help me in your prayers for me to God."—Romans 15:30

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More than 80 per cent of humanity carries on a daily battle for a precarious existence while foods and textiles are piled high in warehouses and in the sun.

Bank vaults and subterranean strong-boxes are laden with gold and money while ten million Americans search in vain for work.

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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

'BABY' OF U.S. SENATE IS A BATTLING LIBERAL

HOLT OF WEST VIRGINIA LEAVES NONE IN DOUBT OF STAND ON PRINCIPLES

SENATOR RUSH DEW HOLT, of West Virginia, may be the "baby" of the United States Senate, but he is a battle-scarred veteran in the fight for liberal ideals and the principles of Social Justice.

Elected before he was 30 years of age, Senator Holt, alone with the renowned Henry Clay, shares the distinction of being forced to await his "coming of age" before being tendered his Senate seat.

Since the day of his first Senate speech until now, however, there has never been reason to doubt how the youthful Senator Holt stood on any point of national policy. He is liberal, progressive, stern-willed, and endowed with a conviction that the interests of the common man must take precedence over those of the privileged.

In 1936, Senator Holt pointed out that under present conditions in this country, one person prospered while 400 looked forward to starvation; that hunger and nakedness were realities, although cotton, wheat and corn crops were being destroyed.

At that time the West Virginia Senator appealed to the industrialists to pay higher wages so that the wage-earners, the farmers, and the industrialists themselves, might prosper. Consistently the West Virginian has supported legislative measures to bring about that prosperity.

Senator Holt is described by acquaintances as a tireless worker, a humble man and a good friend. In recent years, an unfortunate difference has separated his supporters from those of Senator Matthew M. Neely, his own state colleague and another great liberal. Fortunately, the differences are reported on the way to solution. Both Senator Holt and Senator Neely are valuable. They stand for the monetary correction that would ease the problems of distribution of the nation's ample goods.

Yearly, the trend of liberal views has shifted from the populous Northeast to the less populous South, Midwest and West.

This shifting base of liberal outlook has produced Senator Holt, committed to monetary, political and social reform; Senator Thomas of Oklahoma, committed to sound money; Senator McCarran of Nevada, committed to economic justice; the late Senator Borah of Idaho, committed to a national policy of peace; Senator Hatch of New Mexico, committed to the practice of "pure politics," and others of equal note.

Senator Holt is a vociferous foe of war, dictatorship, hunger, poverty, and injustice. Historic Senate debates of the last few years have been studded with his fiery utterances. He opposed the packing of the Supreme Court, the renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements, and the lifting of the Arms Embargo, among other measures.

Senator Holt has created an enviable Senate record for one so young, and his achievements stand as an encouragement to youth.

—*Harris & Ewing*

Text of Father Coughlin's Farewell Broadcast Complete in This Edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine

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